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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VI.

I WILL pass over the next four years of my life as being comparatively void of interest for the reader. During that time I had been gradually casting my shell, that is to say, the incrustation of superstition, (as I learned to call it,) the pastoral simplicity of my early life, which the teaching and example of credulous parents had formed on every faculty of my being, impending the action of my natural intelligence which I now discovered to be "of prime quality." This was the light in which I viewed the hideous skepticism that was fast taking root in my mind, growing up in rank luxuriance amongst the virtues that were spontaneous there. This baneful exotic threw its dark shade over the fairest and brightest regions of my soul. I had long ago left off the practice of confession as something altogether too absurd for a young man of my pretensions. I still went to Mass occasionally—not, however, to High Mass, for I had no notion of being bored with tiresome sermons, and the Sunday was all too short for amusement. I had cut off all connection with the Byrnes, and poor Philippus O'Sullivan had been gathered—not to his fathers—but to the bosom of his mother earth. When he "shuffled off this mortal coil," it was a great relief to me, for he had dogged my step in a way that fretted and annoyed me. He had even set the Bishop on me one time when I had grown more than usually careless about religion, and although I yielded to the good prelate's affectionate remonstrances and for fully a year attended High Mass regularly, still I had a grudge at O'Sullivan for meddling in my spiritual affairs. I might never have discovered his transgression but for his own childish garrulity, and the secret did come out so artlessly, by way of a boast, that, with all my irritation, I could not help laughing heartily. That was but a year or so before the final summons came to poor Philippus, and when it did come, I shame to say I was not sorry. I never said a prayer more devoutly in my life than the "Rest his soul!" which escaped my lips when I first heard of his death. As I followed his funeral to the remote corner of the cemetery to which his poverty consigned him, I was sensible of the same relief which a man would feel after getting rid of a heavy burthen which he had been forced to carry a long and tedious way. My mother was too far away to be much of a restraint on me—her advices and admonitions, seen only by myself, and then committed to the flames, were nothing more than a source of amusement, and I could really afford to laugh at the zeal which kept the old woman eternally fiddling, like Paganini, on the one string. The case was far different with O'Sullivan, who, as it were, at the door with me, had his eyes ever on my motions, at least I felt as though he had. The pertinacity with which he interested himself in my affairs, do as I would, or say as I would, was something altogether intolerable, and the sense of his continual *surveillance* haunted me like a spirit. The all-seeing eye of Providence had lost somewhat of its terrors for me, and I could sin with almost as much composure as though I had never feared its scrutiny. Not so the eye of O'Sullivan, that living, speaking organ which told me, when we met, as plain as any words could do, that I was diverging from the way of life. It may well be supposed, then, that the day of O'Sullivan's death was then set down as a bright spot in my life. It was so, and I revelled in my sense of freedom like a bird escaped from a cage.

Now that I can see men and things in their connection with the unseen world, my ancient master stands before me in a different light, and his grotesque form is enshrined within my heart as the casket that contained a Christian soul, sublime in its humble virtues, many of which were known but "to the Father in secret."

With the Philomath banished the last remaining link that bound my aspiring soul to the lowliness of earlier life. As I stood by his lonely grave for a few moments' thought, when all but me were gone, I said within myself, "Now, Simon! you have just closed a volume of your memoirs—you are free now to make a start, and you can't but know that you have a glorious opportunity. Throw aside at once and for ever the narrow bigotry which was all the inheritance left you by your so-called 'pious ancestors'—they made precious little of their piety as far as this world goes, and, for that matter, I don't see that God ever willed a whole people to remain for ages in the depths of poverty—so I fear, Simon! that the talk about being 'a chosen people' and so on is all moonshine—the fact is, those 'pious forefathers' of yours were at all times behind the age, and had no more idea of getting along than—than that headstone there which expresses such a deal of filial devotion on the part of some excellent son. (Hope he didn't die himself of grief.) Keep the faith still, Simon!—as, of course, you're bound to do, through thick and thin, but cast off as fast as ever you can the trammels of superstition!—be a Catholic heart and soul, but a Catholic such as becomes this free and enlightened country. Courage now, Simon Kerrigan—ah-h-h!"—what was it that caused that sudden twitch!—my name, good reader, only my name! I had very soon found out after I came to Boston that the name which, with my religion, I inherited from my parents, was exceedingly vulgar, and had "such a common sound with it" that, as I used to say to myself, it proved beyond all doubt the plebeian origin which I would fain conceal from all the world. It makes me smile now to think of all the trouble that unlucky name gave me, especially when it smote my ear in an introduction. I always fancied that my acquaintances took a malicious pleasure in repeating the name oftener than was at all necessary, and on their foreign tongues it sounded *so* harshly, so uncouthly, that I thought there never was such a mean name. My cogitations at length ended, and the night at hand—a dark, cheerless night, too—I made a precipitate retreat from a place which, of all others, had the least possible attractions for me.

It might have been some nine months after the death of my old master, that I one day overheard a conversation between Mr. Brown, the head of our firm, and a merchant from New Haven, who was one of our best *country* customers ever since I had been in the establishment, and, perhaps, long before it. This conversation, I could not, even at the moment, but apply to myself, and I soon found my surprise correct.

"I should be sorry to deprive you of him," said the New Haven gentleman, whose name was Samuels, "in case it put you to any *very* great inconvenience."

"Oh! not at all, I assure you," broke in Mr. Brown, eager to oblige so good a customer, "not at *all*—we have so many here—in fact, too many for our present requirements—but even if it be a trifling sacrifice on our part, it will give us the greatest pleasure, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity of showing the interest we take in your affairs. Besides, we here in Boston can more easily provide a substitute, than you in New Haven. There is one thing, however, concerning this young man which I think you ought to know."

I could see from where I was that Mr. Brown looked grave, and Mr. Samuels elevated his spectacles so as to peer inquiringly into his friend's face with his own visual orbs.

"And what may that be?" he inquired anxiously. "No bad habit, eh?—nothing against his moral character, I trust."

"Well! not exactly—but still you may think it bad enough. The young man is a Papist."

"A Papist! you *don't* say so, Mr. Brown!"

"But I *do* say so, Mr. Samuels!"

"Well! you really surprise me—you do—how *did* you come to employ him?"

"We took him at the request of a friend in whose employment he had been as porter, and I must say we have never had any serious fault to find with him. Neither will you, I am persuaded. Even though he is a Catholic he really does get along well. The offensive tenets of that religion——"

"Re-lig-ion, Mr. Brown!—say rather superstition!"

"Well! be it so—the offensive tenets of that hideous superstition he keeps to himself admirably well, I assure you—so that you would scarce know he wore its fetters, if you didn't find it out some other way."

"Then you think I might venture to take him?" queried Samuels slowly; "it would be, I know, considerable of a risk, for I never *had* anything to do with one of those people, and I ha'n't got any faith in them. Still I rather like this young man—he has a real good method of doing business, and I do want a smart, active young man very bad—very bad, indeed! You say he keeps it all to himself—I mean the grosser features of the superstition."

"Certainly!"

"Um!—aw!—it is most unfortunate—just what I least expected—but still my need is pressing. I think I shall try him, Mr. Brown!"

"Very good, sir!—just walk into the warehouse, where you will, I believe, find him. I will leave you to talk the matter over between yourselves. If it were any other but yourself, Mr. Samuels, it would go hard on us to part him, but to you, as I have said, we are quite willing to transfer our rights over the property—ha! ha! ha!"

Mr. Samuels soon after came to me in the warehouse, and, after some preliminary chat, during which he was evidently "beating about the bush, he darted right into the subject, and made his proposal in due form. I affected to be much surprised, and expressed considerable reluctance to leave my present employers. In this I was quite sincere, for I had been, on the whole, well treated by them, and had no reason, therefore, to be dissatisfied. My objections were, however, easily overruled, for Mr. Samuels, after some parley, offered me a share in his business, which I knew to be in a flourishing condition. This, of course, settled the matter to my entire satisfaction, and I agreed to go to New Haven early in the following week, (my engagement was weekly at Brown & Steensons.)

I was surprised that the New Englander made no allusion to the obnoxious nature of my religious "opinions," but he was only leaving that point for the last. Just as he took up his broad-brimmed had to retire, he fetched an asthmatic "hem!" and approaching quite close to me, said in a hesitating sort of tone, "Mr. Brown tells me—what indeed I did not expect to hear—ahem!—that you are a—a—Catholic!"

"I am, sir—but what of that?"

"Oh nothing—nothing at all—I hope we shall get along together as though you wan't—but—but—it would ruin the business if I were known to have a partner of your persuasion. You have no *idea* how Papists are dis-

liked down our way. You ha'n't indeed! Can't you oblige me now by making no one the wiser as to what you are?"

"But, sir!" I said with a smile, "it will be useless for me keeping the secret so long as I am seen attending the Catholic Church. The murder *will* out, you see."

"Oh! if it's only that, of course I ain't afraid, because, you see, we han't got any Popish meeting-house within many a mile of us. You must pray at home, Mr. Kerrigan—ha! ha!—only promise to say nothing about what you are, and we shall get on swimmingly. I won't mind if you *do* say Mass in your own room once in a while, or count over your beads, or anything of that kind. Oh no! Mr. Kerrigan, you will find me a very tolerant man—very tolerant, I assure you!—no matter *how* mistaken others may be in their religious views, I can make allowance—I can, indeed, Mr. Kerrigan!"

Though much amused at the good man's idea of "saying Mass," I thought any attempt at enlightening him would be so much labor lost; I, therefore, thanked him for his promised stretch of liberality, and prepared with a hopeful heart, and with the pleasurable excitement which young people always feel when about to "visit parts unknown," to enter upon my new situation.

I bade farewell to Boston with little regret. Few ties of friendship had I there to make my departure painful. John Parkinson had gone to New York to live some three years before, and I had quarrelled with O'Hanlon soon after his marriage, on account of a biting sarcasm levelled at my religious indifference one evening by his wife who was a fervent Catholic, much more fervent indeed than Harry. I thought O'Hanlon ought to have taken sides with me, whereas he did not, but, on the contrary, seemed to enjoy my confusion. I was too proud to appear to take notice of the affair at the time, but I never could endure Mrs. O'Hanlon after, and my warm friendship for Harry became suddenly icy cold. It was the last evening I ever spent at their lodgings, where I had spent many a pleasant one before. With the O'Hanlons went my last chance of Catholic society. Never again did I form an intimate connection with any Catholic, male or female, for even if I were inclined to do so, I had no opportunity in the new and strange position to which Providence—shall I say Providence?—assigned me.

For some weeks after my arrival in New Haven all was strange, and dull, and cheerless to me. Even now, after the lapse of some five-and-thirty years, the State of Connecticut is, perhaps, the most Puritanical in the Union, and consequently the most opposed to the genial and enlivening spirit of Catholicity. What must it have been, then, at the time when I took up my abode in the family of Deacon Samuels, for such was the high spiritual office of my new employer. A ruler in Israel, an ancient of the people was he, grave and melancholic in temperament, yet upright and honest in his dealings, and withal rather kind-hearted. He was a worthy man in his own peculiar fashion, and had naturally very little of that bile in his composition which, in regard to Papists, he was obliged to manifest exteriorly, as, without it, he could not maintain that influence which his high pretensions to Godliness gave him in the community.

The family of Deacon Samuels consisted at this time of a maiden sister whose grand climacteric was, at least, ten years back in the past, a son of sixteen, named Josiah, a tall thin youth whose precocious gravity gave great hopes of future distinction amongst the elect, and a pretty demure little orphan niece, the daughter of a deceased brother of the Deacon. I was told that Josiah had a sister who was away somewhere seaward on a visit, but as none of the family spoke of her, I, of course made no inquiries concerning her. From the tone in which my informant mentioned the young lady, I knew not what to think of her, other than this, that she was esteemed no credit to the house of Samuels. The surmise to which this impression gave rise in my mind was strengthened if not confirmed by the dead silence which reigned in the house concerning her. "She must be no great things," said I to myself, "when they seem to feel her absence so little."

The demerits of Miss Samuels, the younger, if demerits she had, were amply made up for to the community in general by the rare qualities of her Aunt Olive, who, good lady! was looked up to still more on account of her evangelical virtues than her commanding stature which, together with her high-heeled shoes, elevated her far above all female competitors.

Such was the family into which I was happily and most graciously introduced by the worthy patriarch who was its ostensible head. *Ostensible*, I say, for I afterwards found out that Miss Olive, not he, wielded the domestic sceptre.

(To be continued.)

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

BELFAST RIOTS.

It may appear strange at first sight to hear the statement made, namely, that the Whig and the Tory Governments have contributed about an equal share in producing the late riots in Belfast; nevertheless the statament is critically true. And, moreover, if the guilty parties were brought to public justice, it would be discovered that Saint Stephen's is much more culpable than Sandy-row; and that Prime Ministers and Lord Lieutenants have early sowed the seeds of the political and religious discord which up to the present time, and in this present year, have brought forth an abundant crop of social rancor. From the year 1795 up to the reign of William the Fourth the Orange confederacy was a favored Institution with the English Cabinets and with all Irish Chief Governors. The history of this confederacy is too well known in every part of Ireland, and more particularly in the North, to require any additional notice in this place from my pen; and I must say that my own feeling would prefer to heal rather than to open afresh these deep cancerous wounds which have covered and weakened the whole frame of Ireland, Catholic Ireland, in the disastrous period under consideration. It was only at a very recent date, about the year 1830, that this Orange combination received a check in its baneful career; and that check, too, at the very foot of the throne. Counsellor Finn, the accomplished, the laborious, and the honest faithful former Representative of Kilkenny, was the first who discovered and exposed the Orange Conspiracy (as it was then called) spread successfully through the entire army and navy. In those days, the loyal views of the late Duke of Cumberland did not seem to be *free from suspicion;* and the claims of our present gracious Queen to the throne of her ancestors were more than threatened from a powerful quarter. The member for Kilkenny at this time exposed this covert and menacing conspiracy with an efficient vigor, and with an untiring perseverance which, I believe, has not only never been rewarded, but has not been even acknowledged in the proper quarter. Beyond all doubt Counsellor Finn in this important crisis has saved the Nation from a treasonable revolution and a civil war; and he has faithfully labored in his dutiful allegiance to the present Sovereign of England. Decidedly there is a debt due to Counsellor Finn by the Catholics of Ireland, as well as by the Throne, which debt should have been long since gratefully and generously paid.

With this brand of (to say the least) misallegiance fixed on this sworn confederacy, it has still lived on since '32, sustained, patronized and petted by those persons highest in power in Ireland and nearest the Throne in England. It commands in the Army and rules in the Navy. It is seen on the Bench, and it preaches from the Pulpit. It stands with a drawn sword at the several halls of the University. It would dare to teach and to guide our schools of education. It steels the heart of the bad Landlord, and it exterminates the poor. It increases the horrors of the emaciating poorhouse, by throwing the gall of bigotry into the soup of the paupers. Not content with banishing the father to the emigrant ship, and sending the mother to a premature grave, it pursues the forlorn Catholic child in the chilling workhouse, and there assails his last inheritance—his Christian hope. As its last effort, it tries to corrupt the religion of his race, the creed of his fathers; and thus endeavors to extinguish the last flickering ray of consolation in his crushed and broken heart. Some of the first Protestant statesmen have denounced it as the principle curse of Ireland—as a garrison, a fortress to assault the public peace, and to defend a national despotism. It has entered into all conditions of Irish society; has been entwined with all our political institutions; and from its peculiar adaptation to persecute and to torture, it has been employed by the enemies of the peace of Ireland to divide Protestant and Catholic into two hostile camps, and to perpetuate irreconcilable national discord.

Lord Carlisle has pointed out unmistakeably its true character by expelling it from the Magisterial Bench; thereby expressing his official conviction that in the Grand Jury-room, at Petty Sessions, at Magistrates' Courts, at Elections, and in the Poorhouse, strict impartial decision is ordinarily unattainable; popular confidence in the administration of the laws is shaken and lost, as long as the Orange element is found mixed with the accredited office of public justice. Knowing fulwell that Belfast has been the cradle, the nursery, and the citadel of this institution during the last sixty years—in fact, since its first establishment in 1795, who can wonder at any excess being committed in that town, on the slightest check being offered to their ancient corporate license?—who can be surprised at the fury felt by men accustomed to unrestrained vengeance against their Catholic fellow-subjects, on finding this vengeance met by overmatched or equal retaliation; and the Orange aggressive onslaught repelled and punished by their former passive victims, whom they once trampled in the mire, and whose houses they wrecked in unrestricted ferocity? It is a narrow view of this case of Belfast to ascribe the late disgraceful proceedings in that town to any sudden or new-born excitement of the dominant faction; it is the old hereditary feeling of their ancient corporate abuses, for which past Parliamentary injustice, and past Castle persecution, are much more to be blamed than Sandy-row or Dr. Drew's church. These periodical ebullitions are like the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius; recent effects, no doubt, but which have had their political causes long ago deeply fixed near the woolsack, amongst the most elevated and the most eminent personages in the British Empire. Every Tory Minister, from Lord Castlereagh to Lord Derby, and every Orange Grand Master, from Brownlow to Lord Roden, who have organized and set their confederated associates in hostile antagonism during the last half century, are far more guilty of the ill-will and the sanguinary conflicts under consideration than the mob of Belfast. How melancholy to notice Irish peers in their places in the Senate defend some few nights ago this system of discord, and thus perpetuate, through coming ages, the odious, cruel party conflicts which have so long deranged the whole frame of Irish society. It would be the duty as well as the national interest of every man in Ireland, but particularly the noblemen, who are the pillars of the State, to unite and not to scatter the component parts that form the strength of the kingdom. One thousand fights in Sandy row could not equal in factious malice and injury one Orange speech delivered by a Peer of the Realm at the seat of empire. And of what use can it be to send companies of infantry, troops of dragoons, and thousands of all arms to restore peace to the town—when peers throw amongst the infuriated mob additional burning brands, and rekindle the combustible material of dissension. If a Catholic peer stood forward in his place in Parliament to defend Ribbonism and to argue the propriety of appointing to the Irish police force, members from all the Ribbon lodges, what consternation would seize the Tory Lords; yet in the comparison of the Orange and the Ribbon confederacies the argument of the Catholic peer would be less odious. In the civilized world (with regret it must be said) there is not a society, except in America, to be found, similar in its elements, formation, and results to the Orange combination of Ireland. What a pity to see our fine country, year after year, thus divided and broken into factious disorder; and to feel that power weakened and antagonized, which, if united, would give a new energy to our commercial interests and impart life and vigor to our present paralysed national institutions.

These Northern riots, as I have already stated, are the offspring of a Tory and a Whig influence; they can be traced to a twofold cause, namely—a political and a sectarian source. The Tories principally founded the political part, while the Whigs established the sectarian development. The Tory element began with Lord Castlereagh in '95; the Whig ingredient rose into rancorous vigor when Lord John Russell wrote the Durham letter in '51. Castlereagh devised the political part when he decided on plundering Ireland of her National Parliament; Russell executed the second part when he had been *advised* in '51 to crush the Hierarchy, and to rob Ireland of her faith. Who does not remember that Durham letter in which our Church was libelled, our creed slandered, our mental powers and our natural standard of intellect ridiculed and gibed? Who can forget Spooner's ribaldry, Eardley's filth, and Drummond's obscenity? Where is the Catholic father who has not felt his fury burning; where is the Irish mother whose heart was not wounded; and where is the Celtic brother whose revenge did not rush to madness while they listened to the lies of Exeter Hall against their consecrated danghters and sisters; and while they heard the triumphant shouts of the English Parliament like the uproar in the hall of Pilate, as the Speaker announced the British majorities against the Blessed Virgin and the sign of the cross? As Castlereagh founded the attack on our national liberties in '95, Russell inaugurated the late assault on our national faith in '51. The one resulted in Orangeism, the other eventuated in Souperism; the first desolated our country for upwards of half a century, the second has exterminated, banished, and extinguished the poor during the last seven years, with a scourge of terror more appalling than the plagues of Egypt. As in one case an Orange lodge was opened in almost every town in Ireland, so in the other instance, a proselytizing soup shop was established in every village where famine and sickness exposed the expiring victims to the temptation of apostacy. I shall never forget the glorious reply of a noble poor fellow, on one of those occasions, as standing at his cabin door, his wife lying in scarlet fever, himself hungry, and his children naked, he was accosted by a Souper offering him fire, food, clothes, money, and employment if he would become a pervert—"Begone," said this Irish Confessor, "begone, you vile spawn of the D——: my children shall never grow fat on the wages of apostacy, my wife shall never wear the livery of perjury; and I would rather perish and rot, and be the food of dogs than betray Christ and drink sacrilege and perdition, even out of a cup of gold." Stunning thoughts and language like the foregoing quotation were not uncommon during the late Souper crusade; and the tongue of Demosthenes, warmed by the fire of Grecian patriotism, has not spoken nobler or more stirring sentiments than the poor famine-stricken Irish Catholic has many a time uttered, when the maddening insult of the degraded Souper roused the burning eloquence of his faith.

This Souperism—this result of the Russell letter spread over Ireland a disastrous bigotry like the fever fog of New Orleans, preceding the fatal black vomit. Who has not heard of this impious crusade in Connemara, Dingle, Cork, Kells, Kilkenny, and Dublin; and who has not been made acquainted with its fights, its cut heads, its summonses, its lawsuits, its perjuries, its contempt, and its total failure after a yearly expenditure for several years of upwards of £39,000? After all the scandals, the malice, the impieties, the perjuries published in Kilkenny during the last two years, and patronized by persons in the educated ranks of society, hear the Kilkenny *Journal* on *this day* announcing the failure of this wretched Infidelism in that city, thanks to Capt. Helsham:

We have much pleasure in announcing that the street-preachers have at length broken up their establishment and taken their departure from our city.

The Irish people are already aware that this street preaching has been introduced into Belfast, in its most insulting form; and that goading lies and galling blasphemy against our most cherished doctrines have been preached and published in wanton, rampant bigotry, in open-air defiance. This is the Whig part of the Belfast disgrace; and thus the double cause of the Sandy row achievement, their fame and their renown can with justice be equally divided between ancient Orangeism and modern Whig bigotry. The Soupers, however, have mistaken the year for their exploits. They might have succeeded in 1815, but beyond all dispute they must fail in '58. The Catholics of Belfast will no longer submit to be trampled on at noonday by wanton and aggressive insult; and it behoves the Government authorities to interpose prudently and impartially between the offenders and the defenders, and to restore the peace which they have themselves broken one thousand times heretofore, by the formation and the encouragement of the very society, which public shame and public reproach now force them to dissolve. There are no men in the empire who stand higher in commercial reputation, and, I believe, in Christian toleration, than the Protestant and Presbyterian *merchants* of Belfast; and to them it must be most painful to observe, that while the Executive, and Tory Executive, send down horse, foot and artillery to quell the street disturbance, the Rodens and the Clancartys *defend in Parliament, on the magisterial bench*, the abuses, which the Castle pronounces as most degrading, in the very lanes and alleys of Belfast.

It is not in the spirit of triumph that I advert to the independence and the courage of the Catholics of Belfast, as evinced in their late defensive position against the Orangemen. I wish there was no cause for this evidence of their strength; I wish they lived in peace and charity with all their neighbors; and if any labor of mine could promote the peace of that town, with which I happen to be acquainted, and where I have received kindness from all classes of society, I would cheerfully devote my time and my influence to promote the union of the Catholic and the Orangeman, to make them forget the past, and to be bound in permanent friendship for all future time.

D. W. C.

Thursday, June 17.

THE REPORTED BATTLE IN OREGON.

The Olympia *Pioneer* of May 28th says:

"Just as we are getting our paper ready for the press an express arrived from Col. Steptoe, in the Simcoe Valley, with despatches from Lieut. Col. Casey, and letters to his Excellency Gov. McMullin, informing them of the defeat, on the 16th inst., at the first crossing of the Snake river, and about thirty miles above its junction with the Columbia, of the command of Col. Steptoe. The command consisted of five companies, or four hundred men. The Indians are reported to have been fifteen hundred strong, and composed of the Snake, Polouse, and other tribes. The action resulted in three officers and fifty men killed. Two of the officers killed are Captain Wynder and Lieutenant Gazden. The Indians took two howitzers which belonged to the command and all but sixty pack animals. In fact so complete has been the rout that the officer in command was compelled to fall back with the utmost precipitation. The battle took place while the regulars were in the act of crossing the river.

"Col. Steptoe had proceeded into the Snake country peaceably to treat with them, or proceed to hostilities if necessary. The object of his visit was probably of a similar character with that of Major Haller, which resulted in a like unfortunate manner. Major Haller proceeded there with one hundred and four men, and in the peaceable manner of the emigrants in 1854. He returned without the murderers, but with twenty-two of his command killed and wounded on litters.

"It is much to be feared we are on the eve of a general outbreak among the savages in the North, and it is quite probable they have been incited or are now urged on by Mormon emissaries. General Clarke has ordered reinforcements to proceed at once up the Columbia river to the scene of hostilities. The sloop-of-war, St. Mary's, now lying at Mare Island navy-yard, has received orders also to sail for Puget Sound, to co-operate with the land forces. She will be ready in a few days to start."

2,200,000 of the new cents were coined at the Philadelphia mint in May.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

Spoil from Lucknow.—A lady residing at Clifton, the wife of a major at present serving in India, has received a letter from her husband, which gives a glowing account of the treasures seized by the British plunderers at Lucknow. As an earnest of his own success, he has sent her home a necklace of splendid pearls and some emeralds, one of which is believed to be of large value. The gems are in a comparatively rough state, the emeralds having been ignorantly and, we had almost said, mercilessly drilled through. The letter speaks of a corporal in the same regiment having got a bracelet which will probably be worth from £100,000 to £200,000. Another letter from an officer received at Clifton, states that the writer has got three superb embroidered shawls of rare workmanship and great price.

Poachers' Friend.—In the churchyard of the parish of Hordle, near Lymington, there is now in the course of erection a granite obelisk to the memory of the late J. Collett, who will be remembered from his strong antagonism to the game laws, supporting his views by almost indiscriminately paying the fines inflicted on parties convicted of poaching whose cases were brought to his notice. Besides recording the date of his death, &c., the obelisk has the following inscription: "Here lies the friend of the poacher."

Fog in the Channel.—A dense fog, arising from the intense heat, spread over the English Channel, lately, and lasted twenty-four hours. Such a fog was never known before at this season. There were several mail packets due at Southampton, and at the Hurst telegraph station it was impossible to see the packets if they passed by, and therefore they could not be telegraphed. They were delayed several hours, and the Channel was full of vessels obliged to lie to.

Bite of a Viper at Hampstead.—Mrs. Hoxwell, of Park street, Regent's park, was walking in the fields in company with some friends at Westend, Hampstead, when sitting down upon the grass she was bitten by a viper that lay there concealed. The reptile was killed. Mrs. Hoxwell was taken with all haste to the nearest surgeon's, who applied the usual remedies, and she was removed to her residence, but is not expected to survive.

The Buckingham Estates.—The estates at Keynsham, Somerset, known as the Chandos property, and which for several centuries have been in the possession of the family of the Duke of Buckingham, were sold by auction recently, at a rate averaging upwards of £100 per acre.

The family and friends of the celebrated Lady Morgan have been for the last few weeks laboring under the greatest anxiety on account of her rapidly failing health. It is now understood that her ladyship is in imminent danger, and her medical advisers have renounced all hope. The numerous inquiries after the illustrious snfferer at her residence in Albert gate prove the extent of the sympathy evinced for her in the world of literature and fashion.—*Daily News.*

Mr. Henry Keane Smithers was convicted of embezzling the money of the Commercial Dock Company, while acting as their secretary, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The amount embezzled was stated to be between £8,000 and £9,000.

Mr. Henry Apsden, landlord of the Derby Arms Assembly room, a public house in Stoneygate, Preston, has been fined 40s. and costs, for keeping a room for the purpose of cock-fighting.

A man, named Henry Crutchley, and his wife, are in custody at Leicester, charged with brutally ill-using a child of the man by a former wife.

At Leeds, Amos Lambert, a photographer, was fined 5s. and costs, for following his ordinary vocation on the previous Sunday.

FRANCE.

M. de Pene was removed to Paris. He has suffered greatly from the heat, and the vomiting continues. It appears from the *Droit* that the decree of *non lieu* relating to the duel, which I have already said was rendered by the judge of instruction, does not necessarily relieve Lieut. Hyene from all risk of punishment. The civil prosecution was dropped, but the decree states that the officers concerned in the duel are remitted to the competent military jurisdiction. A judge of instruction has, however, no power to order a court martial, and it remains to be seen whether the Minister at War will do so.—*Daily News.*

The Prefect of Gironde, in a note communicated to *La Guienne* of Bordeaux, congratulates the administrators of the charitable establishments in that city on having anticipated the measures prescribed by the Minister of the Interior by selling, several years since, the landed property belonging to the establishments under their care, consisting of 13 houses, some arable land, and marshes. These properties, which are valued at 229,525f., and produced a rental of 7,479f. 94c., were sold for 258,135f., and this sum vested in government *rentes* produces a revenue of 11,616f. 7c.

The French government have under consideration an application to send two Irish scholars to the ruins of Carthage, to examine whether any remaining inscriptions there can be identified with the Irish language, as there is so much reason to believe that the Phœnicians spoke the language of the Gael.

A notice was sent round to the papers not to publish or allude to the article in the London *Times* on the French armaments, and of which information was received by telegraph from London. It would also appear that measures were taken to prevent its being known in the provinces.

It is not true that the English government has purchased Longwood and the tomb of Napoleon I. at St. Helena in order to present them to the royal family. The fact is, France will pay 180,000f. for acquiring the ground in question.

The accounts from the south are most favorable. It is estimated that the corn crop will be one-fourth, if not one-third, more abundant this year than last.

SPAIN.

Murder of a Boy by Bandits.—A Madrid paper mentions the following: "A little boy, aged nine, son of a gentleman named Portero, of Ciudad Real, was carried off by a gang of bandits, and a ransom of 200,000 reals was demanded from his parents, to be paid by a given day. The ransom not having been sent, the boy was shot, and his dead body thrown into a well, at a few hundred yards from the walls of the town.

Madrid, June 14.—The Queen was to quit Aranjuez yesterday, for the purpose of inaugerating the section of railroad from Toledo to Madrid.

The Queen, encouraged by the success of her journey to the south, is now projecting a similar one to the north. She seems seriously bent upon establishing better relations between the court and the people.

Several foreign journals state that some important additions to the fortifications of Gibraltar are being rapidly completed.

ITALY.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—The *Times'* Naples correspondent continues his reports of the eruption of Vesuvius. Writing on the 8th ult., he describes a vast bed of burning metallic looking coke, 800 feet wide, sweeping down over smiling vineyards, carrying everything before it. The eruption is said to be on the decline. The whole scene is described as full of terrific grandeur. No life has yet been lost. A child who had fallen asleep was rescued just as the stream of lava was close upon it.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* states that a telegraphic communication of a very alarming nature was forwarded to Rome in the beginning of the week before last, from the Tuscan government, announcing that a conspiracy for revolutionary purposes in the Roman States had come to the knowledge of the Tuscan police—that quantities of ammunition, revolvers, and even Orsini bombs had been secretly sent across the frontier—and during the grand procession of the Corpus Christi the outbreak was to take place, commencing with the assassination of Cardinal Antonelli and many other members of the Papal government. After grave deliberations in Cabinet Council, the authorities began to suspect that the information was a hoax; and having resolved to allow the annual spectacle to come off as usual, everything passed off in a most orderly manner.

PRUSSIA.

Baron Rothschild and the Lottery.—Baron Rothschild has been declared winner in the "lottery of St. Genois" to the amount of 73,000 florins. It is needless to add that servant-maids, washerwomen, and simpletons of humble life have made up this purse for the great capitalist.

Official intimation has been received that no hindrance will, this year, be offered to the meeting at Cologne of the Catholic Associations of Germany. The first week in September will, therefore, witness the tenth General Assembiy in the "ancient city on the Rhine." The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the principal Catholics of France and Belgium, are expected to attend.

A Berlin engineer has discovered a new bullet-casting machine. It is easily carried about, consumes very little fuel, and two men can turn out 4,000 Minie rifle bullets in one hour.

AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Melbourne are to the 15th of April.

The ministerial elections have resulted in the return of all the ministers, with one double return for the Upper House, that of Mr. Henry Millar for the Western as well as the Central Province—a vacancy for the former having casually occurred at the time. Of the eight elections, three only were contested. O'Shannassy, Chief Secretary; Chapman, Attorney-General; Duffy, Land and Works; Millar, Trade and Customs; and Evans, Postmaster-General, were returned without opposition.

The non-arrival of the Columbia had created very great dissatisfaction, and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria had unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Imperial Government to cancel the contract.

Under the impression that the Sikhs had risen in India, it had been determined to despatch the 77th regiment and the artillery, retaining only two companies of artillery.

While a grand scheme of railways was under consideration, the electric telegraph was rapidly connecting the Australian colonies.

Sir W. Denison, in opening parliament, had represented the state of New South Wales as satisfactory.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL ON FIFTH AVENUE—THE WORK BEGUN.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The contracts for grading and clearing the ground for the erection of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Fifth avenue, were given out a week or two since. The preliminaries of plan, choice of architects, builders, &c., are fully determined also; the time for laying the corner stone is finally fixed in August next.

This new ecclesiastical structure will be by far the largest, most magnificent and costly of the kind in North America. Although not comparable to the first grade of European cathedrals in size or costliness, it will rank well up among those which come next after the grandest. The cost of the building above ground is not expected to fall short of three-quarters of a million. Its dimensions will present a front of 140 feet and a depth of 325 feet. Its location is on the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, fronting on Fifth avenue, and reaching back to where the line of Madison avenue will run when that street is laid out at its upper end. This position is one of the most commanding and admirable on the whole island, and in view of the many other interesting and splendid improvements projected there, must form the most attractive point in the map of the city.

Standing on the platform of rock upon which it is intended to rear the Cathedral, the view down Fifth avenue presents a fine scope of the sumptuous architecture of that magnificent street. Looking up the avenue the eye will naturally rest upon the entrance of the new Central Park, at Fifty-ninth street. Half-way up to this entrance, above the site of the cathedral, stands the new and splendid buildings of St. Luke's Hospital, just completed. Columbia College, at present occupying the old buildings of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, makes the south side of Fiftieth street parallel with the cathedral ground, whilst the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum occupies the next lot above. In due time the new buildings of Columbia College will be put up on the west side of Fifth avenue, opposite the cathedral. A block or two in the rear of the latter is the old Potter's Field, now being cleared for the new building of the Women's Hospital. The Child's Hospital, the Colored Orphan's Home, and other interesting institutions, are all clustered within a few blocks of each other in this neighborhood, in the midst of which the magnificent proportions of the new cathedral will form a striking and splendid nucleus. Indeed, the prospect from the ridge which Fifth avenue attains at Fiftieth street must afford one of the finest architectural vistas of any street in the world when the various plans in progress and in contemplation are realized—among these, too, are still other churches besides the cathedral. Sixteen lots of the college ground at Forty-eighth street have been bought by the congregation of the old Dutch Reformed meeting house (Post Office), with the view of erecting there, within five years, a beautiful white marble edifice, in the manner of the one already located on Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Several private mansions of the usual costly character are also projected for this vicinity, so that the apparent termination which the ponderous walls of the reservoir seemed to make for the avenue, will be overstepped, and the section between that and the entrance to Central Park will be entirely built up and become the most splendid portion of the city of New York. The land on which the cathedral will stand comprises an area of 200 feet front by 400 feet deep, being embraced between the lines of the two finest avenues in the city—Fifth and Madison. The foundations will rest upon the rock surface, which is slightly raised above the avenue, the building occupying the centre of the lot, and inclosed on Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets by a low wall with a walk and parterre, to accommodate processions, &c. The front of the edifice will be approached by steps from the Fifth avenue, on which there will be three great entrances. It will be, as usual with Gothic cathedrals, cruciform, and with transept and rear entrances, so that its ventilation and absence from moisture may be all that could be desired. The main elevation on Fifth avenue will comprise a fine gable, 150 feet high, with rose window. On the south corner (front) will spring a spire of open tracery proportioned to the great length of the church, whilst on the north corner (front) a tower of nearly equal bulk, octagon, and about two-thirds the height of the spire, gives the whole front great breadth and massiveness, whilst their lofty dimensions will present something like the true scope which is required for the aims of this style of architecture. The side elevations present splendid ranges of windows and buttresses, pinnacled and finely decorated, the ornamented transept gables, with their windows, entrances, niches, &c., enriching and relieving the great length of the side walls.

The interior of the building will be fully worthy of the exterior. It will be entered by a porch eighty feet to the crown of its arch, enriched with columns, tracery, &c. The arrangements of the interior will be altogether unique in this country. It will be 120 feet high in the clear, inside, and comprise a naive, two side aisles, the transept, (or wings of the cross,) 176 feet, and the sanctuary for the great altar at the upper end. The roof, raised upon fifty-one Gothic columns, supports groined arches constructed, like the rest of the building, of stone. In the side aisles there will be twelve small chapels, with altars, making, with the great altar and an altar to the Virgin, fourteen in all.

The building will be constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Renwick & Rodriguez, architects, in the most substantial manner, five years been estimated as the probable period for its completion. There will be no curtailment of the plans for economical reasons. Its details will exercise the earnest attention and study of the Archbishop, whose energy and care, it is intended, shall control every line and block in its progress. It will be a church for the whole diocese, without pews, and but a limited number of chairs in the transept, in the manner of the French Cathedrals.

EXECUTION OF WIDOW BELISLE AND JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES, IN MONTREAL, FOR THE MURDER OF CATHERINE PREVOST.

[*From the Montreal Pilot, June 25th.*]

At an early hour this morning all the thoroughfares leading to the gaol of this district presented an animated and bustling appearance, hundreds of persons wended their way to the place of execution. By half-past eight, at least five thousand persons had congregated in front of the gaol, and by ten o'clock the number had increased, it is estimated, to fifteen thousand, and though the thermometer indicated 90 deg. in the shade, no disturbance of any kind occurrred among this vast crowd. Every available position, tops of houses, &c., in the vicinity from which a view could be obtained, were occupied.

The City Police, under Captain Hays, and the Government Police, under Chief M'Loughlin, were present to maintain order.

Our reporter visited the gaol at 8 o'clock, and was admitted inside. He was informed that the Roman Catholic Bishop had remained all night with Jean Bte. Desforges, and two Sisters of Charity with Widow Belisle, and that the entire night had been passed by the two criminals in prayer.

Last evening the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, their spiritual adviser, asked Widow Belisle if she desired to see her children? To which she replied, "That she did not;" adding, that to do so, would be very painful to her and to them; but that when at Mass to-day, they would be struck with a painful thought that, at the moment, their mother was on the scaffold, and offer up a prayer on her behalf.

At 9 o'clock our reporter, in company with the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, visited the female criminal in her cell. She was, to all outward appearance, quite calm, and in answer to inquiries she said: "I am ready." "I am resigned.' From this the same parties visited Jean Baptiste Desforges in his cell. He looked quite pale, but perfectly composed, and said: "That he longed for the time to come; that he was quite ready; that he was too great a sinner to be permitted to live in this world; and that he wished to be with his Saviour."

When we next saw the condemned, it was in the office of the physician of the gaol. Here solemn prayer was offered up by several of the Catholic Clergy, during which the female was quite calm, and the male prisoner, with much earnestness and devotion, repeatedly kissed the image of the Saviour on the cross. At the conclusion of the prayer, they were prepared for the gallows. Their arms were pinioned, and the noose was placed around their neck. Widow Belisle was clothed in a low black dress, while Jean Baptiste Desforges wore blue trousers, white shirt, and a variegated sash around his waist. His neck was quite bare. At precisely fifteen minutes after ten o'clock, the solemn procession left the jail for the gallows. Desforges walked in front, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, while in the rear were a number of priests. After them followed Widow Belisle. She was accompanied by several nuns. From the time of leaving the gaol till the scaffold was reached, prayers for the souls of the condemned were offered up. Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, both prisoners ascended to the top (forty-seven steps) without once faltering. Father Villeneuve and two other priests ascended with them. The chords were then adjusted, and the prisoners placed upon the fatal drop. A few minutes were then spent in silent prayer. Mr. Villeneuve then, in a loud clear voice, said to Jean Baptiste Desforges, "Are you guilty of the murder for which you are about to suffer death?" Desforges replied, loudly and clearly, without a perceptible tremor, "*I am guilty.*" Mr. Villeneuve again said: "Is the sentence of death you are about to suffer a just one?" to which he replied: "It is just." These same two questions were then put to Widow Belisle, who also answered them clearly and firmly, in words precisely similar to those made use of by Desforges. Mr. Villeneuve then spoke for about a minute and a half to the immense crowd. He said that the prisoners had confessed their guilt, and were prepared te expiate their offence by death. He hoped that the awful doom of the prisoners would be a lesson to all who witnessed it. Both prisoners then kissed the crucifix, and at a signal, the hangman slipped the bolt, the drop flew open, and they fell a distance of five feet; this was precisely at half-past 10 o'clock. The death of Desforges was instantaneous; not a single struggle was perceptible. Not so, however, with Widow Belisle. By some means the noose did not work correctly, and caught her under the chin, and for at least five minutes there was distinct evidence of partial respiration going on, and upwards of seven minutes elapsed before she was pronounced dead. Still there was no violent struggling. Just as the drop was about to fall nearly the entire crowd knelt, and uncovered their heads.

The hangman was completely covered with a

black shroud. After the bodies had hung an hour they were cut down.

The gallows was situated at the south side of the gaol, and to the east of the gate.

Regarding the confession, which it is said the prisoners made, we have only been able to learn that they admitted their guilt, and stated that Widow Belisle held the legs of their victim while Jean Baptiste Desforges strangled her.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Since the recent riots ceased Belfast was never in a more peaceable or ordinary state, and it would not be known by a stranger that any disturbance had already occurred, were it not for the appearance every evening of parties of constabulary parading the streets under charge of the magistrates. Their services appear, however, to be wholly unnecessary at present, and it is the general opinion that they might be withdrawn from the several posts throughout the town, as order seems to be completely restored. The Scots Greys have not been on duty since their arrival here, and yet they are continued in the town although there is no barrack accommodation for them, so that it is necessary to keep them billeted on the inhabitants. Their billets have been changed once since their arrival, and in a very short time they will have visited all the publicans of Belfast, who, no doubt, would much rather want them. —*Belfast News-Letter.*

Typhus fever is at length on the decrease in Belfast, there having been only forty-two cases in the union hospital.

Carlow.

A man named Richard Byrne was re-admitted into the Carlow Workhouse. It appeared that he had been only one week out of the house, during which time he had entered the holy bonds of matrimony, with another inmate of the house, who left on the day following his departure. The honeymoon was of short duration, for, from some unexplained cause, the bride has returned to the residence of her "mamma," and the poor devoted bridegroom to his country residence, on the Kilkenny road. The respective ages of the bride and bridegroom were 70 and 60—the bride possessing an advantage of 10 years' seniority over the happy bridegroom—and their united ages making 130 years!!—*Post.*

On the 24th of May last, at the fair of Castledermot, Michael Byrne, a person who deals in donkeys, exchanged one, and in a day or two afterwards was arrested by the Mountmellick constabulary for having it in his possession, as it appeared the animal had been stolen from a farmer, named Kennedy, a short time previously. Byrne was admitted to bail. On Saturday, the 5th ult., Constable John Jordan, of this station, went in pursuit of the thief, and succeeded in arresting a man named John Golden, in the Colliery district of the Queen's County, who, on the following day, was fully identified by Byrne and others as the person who made the exchange at Castledermot.—*Ibid.*

Cork.

An accident occurred from the dangerous and reprehensible practice of bowl-playing, which was nearly proving fatal to a little girl, named Ellen O'Donoghue, residing in the neighborhood of the Lough. The child was amusing herself on the road, when she was struck on the head by a bowl, thrown by a boy, who with others was bowl-playing in that locality. So severe was the blow that a portion of the skull was driven in on the brain. The depression of the broken bone caused convulsions, stupor, and insensibility, and all the appearances that indicate immediate death. In this alarming state, the poor sufferer was taken to the Mercy Hospital, Henry street, where the operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. Bullen with great ability and almost immediate success, the result of which was that in an hour or two she became quite conscious, asked for a drink, and at present is in a fair way of recovery.—*Examiner.*

A row occurred in Ashgrove lane between a man named Daniel Madden and another person named Timothy Sugrue, in the course of which Sugrue struck Madden on the head with a stone, and fractured his skull. The wounded man was conveyed to the North Infirmary where he died.—*Ibid.*

The Earl of Cork has subscribed £5 towards the Hogan Fund, which has been transmitted to his Worship the Mayor, through his agent, Francis R. Leahy, who has himself given a sum of £2 towards the same object. We hope, for the encouragement of native genius, that every person who can afford it, will come forward and subscribe something, be it great or small, towards the fund now raising to relieve and educate the family of one, who as an artist has shed more lustre on Ireland than any of his cotemporaries.—*Herald.*

Constable Collins, of Charleville, succeeded in arresting John Carty, and Ellen Carty his wife, at their residence in Dorgan's lane, in that town, and having brought them before Daniel Clanchy, Esq., J.P., after a prolonged investigation, they were committed for trial at the Kanturk Sessions, on several charges of robberies in the town of Charleville, committed on Mrs. Cook, Mr. Watson, and other shopkeepers in the town.

Donegal.

The Gweedore inquiry has already disclosed a state of things which more than justified the earnest appeal to public charity and humanity made by the Donegal Priests; nay more, which shows they would have betrayed their duty to their flocks had they hesitated to make it. At the desire of the committee we refrain, for the present, from offering any comments on the evidence, but we may take leave to congratulate the Rev. Mr. Doherty on the very full, complete, and, we will add, overwhelmingly convincing statement which he has made of the case of the wretched peasantry of Gweedore and Cloughaneely.—*Dublin Tablet.*

Down.

The Down *Recorder* says: "It was expected that the extension from Comber to Saintfield and Ballynahinch would have been open for traffic some time during this month; but it will be a couple of months at least, before all can be finished, so as to enable the directors to open the line so far. At the Downpatrick terminus the levelling is nearly completed. A stupendous undertaking it was. Seven statute acres of marsh had to be covered several feet deep with earth. A very large number of horses and carts have been employed on it the greater part of a year. Stones from Annacloy quarry are now being left down for erecting the station and other buildings. It will be some time on in the next year before the entire line from Belfast to this town be opened to the public."

Dublin.

The remains of Sir Philip Crampton were conveyed from his late residence Merrion square, to their final resting place in the family vault, Mount Jerome Cemetery. The time fixed for the departure of the funeral was eight o'clock, but long before that time the entire north and east sides of the square were lined with the equipages of several of the nobility, the judges of the law courts, and of nearly all the eminent medical practitioners of the city. The hearse was immediately followed by two mourning coaches, which were occupied by the eldest son of the deceased, Sir John Crampton, the present baronet, and other relatives as chief mourners. The *cortege* proceeded through Stephen's green, by Harcourt street and Circular road, to the Cemetery. On arriving at the gate it was found that the coffin would not fit on the ordinary bier used for conveying the bodies brought for interment to the Cemetery. The gates had to be opened to allow room for the hearse to proceed to the side of the family vault.

The *Evening Post* states "that the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Alexander M'Clintock as Chief Serjeant-at-Arms for Ireland, the Barons of the Court of Exchequer having decided that that ancient office shall be revived." We may observe, in reference to this appointment, that the office of Serjeant-at-Arms to the Irish House of Commons was filled by John M'Clintock, Esq., of Drumcar, county Louth. This gentleman, accompanied by the Speaker, John Leslie Foster, Esq., afterwards Lord Oriel, were the two last members of the Irish Parliament who retired from the House on the memorable night when the bill passed for a union with England.

The subscriptions to the O'Connell Fund continue to pour in from every part of the country, and separate committees have been formed in various localities throughout the provinces. The liberal press have waived all minor considerations, and united cordially in furthering this becoming expression of national gratitude. Even the Conservative papers in England, as well as in Ireland, have abstained from any observation that could in the slightest degree injuriously affect the collection.—*Telegraph.*

In the Encumbered Estates Court, last week, there were fifteen new petitions presented, and sixteen conditional and absolute orders made, and the business, during the present month, will be considerable, as the net rental of the estates for sale amounts to upwards of £27,000, the acreage of which is over £36,000, and the amount likely to be realized will exceed £600,000. There are amongst the properties several valuable estates.

The several companies between Dublin and the North of Ireland have, in a very liberal manner, arranged a series of cheap trips to Belfast and the Causeway, during the present season. The fares are fixed at a low figure, The same companies have made similar arrangements for the North of Ireland, giving the residents in the north equal facilities for visiting Dublin and the far-famed Lakes of Killarney.

The Earl of Carlisle has subscribed £15 to the O'Connell subscription.

Galway.

Mr. Lever was entertained at a public dinner to celebrate the sailing of the Indian Empire for New York. The principal proprietors of the county, and most of the merchants and traders of the town were present. The Rev. Peter Daly, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, presided. On his right sat Mr. Lever, Mr. Miles of New York, Sir T. N. Redington, Mr. W. Rigby; and on his left, Mr. Howard, a Manchester manufacturer, the American Consul, and Mr. Joyce, J. P. The Chairman proposed, in eulogistic terms, the health of Mr. Lever, and success to his great project. The toast was enthusiastically received. Mr. Lever returned thanks and entered at much length into a detail of the particulars connected with the project. He pointed out the means by which, he believed, a line of steamers between Galway and America would be supported. He then stated that another large steamer for the service was being built. Large influential promises of support had been given, and one gentleman present had agreed to invest £20,000 in the project. If it were established that they could carry mails from London to New York *via* Galway, in 24 hours' less time than steamers from Liverpool, the project must succeed, and no government could refuse to give a just share of the mails. He had gone into the most minute calculation, and was satisfied of the result of the transit line, and he would show the men of Manchester that they could carry cotton, *via* Galway, at one-third less than the present charges by Liverpool. The way to succeed was to tempt them to use the Galway line by its cheapness, and this they would adopt for transit both of goods and passengers. The line would be preferred for its cheapness by third class passengers, also for its comfort, and, he might say, for its humanity, compared with the barbarous sufferings they had to endure in the sailing ships.

On Wednesday morning, says the *Vindicator*, the anxiously looked-for vessel, the Indian Empire, arrived in our harbor about three o'clock. A. M. We regret to say that she met with a slight accident on coming into the harbor, which, as it is at present the subject of judicial investigation, we do not deem it right to advert to at any length. Suffice it to say that she was taken charge of by two harbor pilots, Henry Burbidge (an Englishman), and Patrick Wallace (a Galwayman), about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and about half-past twelve, A. M., she struck on the Sante Margurette Rock, where she remained for about two hours, but was happily got off without sustaining any damage which will interfere with her starting on her voyage at the appointed time. Very much excitement prevailing throughout town all day, serious suspicions have gone abroad of foul play on the part of the pilots. Mr. Lever arrived by the train at half-past twelve, A. M., and at once went on board the vessel, and, having satisfied himself that no material damage was sustained, came on shore at two o'clock, P. M., when a meeting of the Harbor Board was immediately held at their office. The captain of the Indian Empire, the second officer, purser, and other witnesses were examined, and both pilots were committed to jail on the warrant of Anthony O'Flaherty and Pierce Joyce, Esqrs., for further examination before the magistrates on Thursday morning, on a charge of "wilfully and maliciously putting the ship Indian Empire on a buoyed hidden rock, and thereby endangering the lives of all on board."

The strange accident which befel the Indian Empire at the very outset is a confirmation of our view as to the necessity of considerable works to prepare Galway Harbor for becoming a packet station. It is hardly credible, however strong the suspicion and the evidence may be, that the vessel could have been purposely run on a sunken rock by the pilots, and, at all events, the existence of this rock in or near the course of vessels entering the bay shows at least one defect which should be remedied. In all probability, it will be found on examination that there are other defects, and that a reasonable outlay will be required to remedy these, and to make Galway Bay one of the safest, as it is already one of the finest and most capacious harbors in the empire. We do not think the importance to this country of having Galway or some other western port made a Transatlantic packet station has been at all exaggerated, as besides the material gain which would follow, it would certainly give a new impulse to our commercial industry and enterprise.—*Dublin Tablet.*

The consideration of the Athenry and Tuam Railway Bill came before the committee on Tuesday. The usual formal proofs having been given, the committee decided that the preamble of the bill was proved, and agreed to the several clauses.—*Nation.*

Kerry.

A young man named Cornelius Doyle, who was engaged sinking a pump at the Lunatic Asylum, Killarney, while getting into a bucket preparatory to his being lowered by a windlass to the bottom, was accidently capsized and precipitated a depth of seventy feet. It is unnecessary to add that he was taken up quite dead.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Captain James Crosby is appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Kerry, vice Mr. John O'Connell, deceased.

Kilkenny.

Lord Carlingford has returned to Swiftshead, county Kilkenny, from the Lion's Den, Westmeath, in order to reconstruct his aerial machine in a stronger manner, and make such other improvements as his recent experiments have suggested—the principal of which will be to make the machine on an entirely larger scale than formerly, in order to enable it to carry the weight of an ordinary-sized person without requiring too great a velocity to sustain it on the air. Lord Carlingford is confident of having the design fully perfected immediately.—*Moderator.*

Limerick.

The strongest sympathy prevails for the family of the late lamented John O'Connell in this city. A deputation waited on the venerable Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, at Kilmeedy, near Newcastle West, where his Lordship was engaged on visitation. The Bishop most warmly and generously met the deputation in the most cordial manner, and in enthusiastic terms expressed his full approval of their mission, and stated he honored the late John O'Connell as a gentleman. He gave his fullest co-operation, and expressed his approval of the course adopted, and promised his warmest support in his immediate parishes in the city. We understand that the committee has already begun to work energetically. The Bisnop highly approves of a general collection. The deputation met several parish priests, all of whom were energetic and unanimous in sustainment of the matter. The following compose the deputation: John Thomas Devitt, J.P.; James Barry, Rev. Mr. O'Higgin, Mr. M'Mahon, J.P., Joseph Murphy. It is believed that a general simultaneous collection will take place throughout the diocese.—*Reporter.*

Louth.

In all directions the eye is feasted with luxuriant vegetation. The cereal braids are in every respect to the farmer's satisfaction. The recent light and genial showers have been of general service, more particularly to the green crops. The potato seems to have acquired all its pristine vigor. From all directions of the country we have the most cheering reports, and may, under the blessing of Providence, anticipate a rich general harvest. We have been furnished with samples of new potatoes of the flounder kind, grown at Fairymount, Blackrock, which are considerably larger than duck-eggs, and of excellent flavor. The samples in question were indiscriminately taken out of a large plot.—*Dundalk paper.*

The first crop of grass of the Convent field, at Ardee, was sold by Mr. Henry Louth, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 8th of June, for the very high price of £9 per acre, fees added. The grass to be removed off the field before the 8th of July. The Convent Committee think the second crop will be equal in value to the first. Mr. H. Louth is fortunate in getting high prices, as he sold a crop of barley in the same field last season, for the extraordinary price of £18 10s. per acre.

The body of the late lamented Captain Kelly, of Dundalk, who so nobly sacrificed his life whilst endeavoring to rescue the crew of the bark Mary Stoddart, wrecked in that bay during the late fearful gale in the beginning of last April, was found in the river, between Soldier's Point and Tipping's Quay. An inquest was held by Dr. Callan, and a jury, of which P. Wynne, Esq., was the foreman. In addressing the jury, the Coroner very feelingly passed a brief eulogium on the merits of deceased.

Waterford.

As a girl from this city, with another female, was engaged in picking dillosk at Credan, they observed a body floating in the river near them, which they managed to draw ashore, and then went and communicated the fact te the police at Dunmore. Subsequent inspection proved the body to be that of poor Mr. Pope, one of the unfortunate victims of the late melancholy drowning in our harbor. All the valuables he had about when drowned were found safe on his person. The remains of the ill-fated young gentleman were conveyed to their last resting place, in the family vault in the Abbey Church, Ferrybank.—*Chronicle.*

A collection was made at the several churches of Waterford, in aid of the O'Connell National Subscription, when the sum of over £200 was contributed by the citizens towards providing for the orphan children of the Liberator's son John.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A man named Whelan, who was employed at the Tramore new chapel, fell from the scaffold, and was immediately killed.

Wexford.

The Fury steam-tug arrived in our harbor, from Liverpool, having in tow a new and powerful steam dredge, built by order of the Admiralty, for the purpose of dredging and deepening in the first instance the passage of the Hantoon, near to the point of the fort, where the greatest obstruction exists at present. Lighters of over 20 tons burden will be placed alongside the dredge in succession to receive the matter raised, and when loaded, will, we understand, be towed away by a steam-tug to the place wherein to deposit it, and also to shift the position of the dredge as required.—*Independent.*

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Anne's Church, Belfast, Mr. George W. Brown, of the Customs, Belfast, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mackreth, Globe Hotel, Belfast.

June 15, at the Catholic Church, Two-mile House, by the Rev. Timothy Kavanagh, P.P., Edward P. Bourke, of Barronstown, county Wicklow, to Maria, daughter of James Lalor, Esq., of Harristown, county Kildare.

June 10, in the Catholic Cathedral Church, Tuam, by the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, William J. Burke, Esq., to Barbara Ellen, daughter of Thomas Blake Turner, of St. John's Abbey, Esq., in the same county, and niece of Lady Ventry and Lady O'Donel.

At Youghal, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, P.P., Thos. Curran, Esq., of Queenstown, to Mary, daughter of William Coffy Esq., of Youghal.

At New Abbey, county Kildare, John Egan, of Talbot street, Dublin, to Ellen Mary, daughter of John Doyle, of Old Kilcullen.

June 16, at the Cathedral Church, Marlborough street, Dublin, Richard Griffin, Esq., M.D., Collon, son of the late William Griffin, Esq., of Dublin, to Maria Josephine, daughter of the late William Cullen, Esq., of Leinster square, Rathmines.

June 9, at the Roman Catholic Church, High street, Dublin, Michael Kelly, Esq., Ashmount, county Galway, to Ellen Bonnyest, daughter of the late James Plunkett, merchant, of that city.

June 15, at 7 South Mall, Cork, Mons. Camille Le Clair, late of Paris, Professor of the French Language, to Mrs. Eliza Jones.

June 14, at Boards Mill Roman Catholic Church, by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, L. W. Monahan, Esq., Coxtown, county Westmeath, to Maria daughter of James Flood, Esq., county Meath.

At St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Wm. C. Greene, John Joseph, son of Mr. John Moony, Athlone, to Kate Henrietta, daughter of the late Thomas Gill, Esq., of Legar House, county Meath.

At Locheen Church, county Tipperary, Samuel Jas. Morton, of Coronalty, King's County, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hugh Kennedy, of Cultra, county Down.

At Kinsalebeg Church, Edward Musgrave, Esq., co. Waterford, to Anatatia Letitia, daughter of the late James Gee, Esq., of Cappagh, in the same county.

At St. Mary's Church, Dublin, Robert Ralph Smith, of Portlick Castle, in the county of Westmeath, and Castlegar, in the county of Galway, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Montgomery Martin, of Flemby Lodge, in the county of Kerry.

DEATHS.

June 15, at Davis terrace, Kilmainham, Mr. Warburton J. Baird, aged 25 years.

June 15, at Hazelbrook, county Dublin, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady.

At Belfast, Rose Burns, relict of Mr. George Burns, formerly of May's Fields, Belfast.

At his residence, 87 Ranelagh road, Dublin, George Chapman, Esq., for many years connected with the Ordnance Department.

June 15, at Donore, county Meath, Mr. Peter Conolly, aged 64 years.

June 5, at Dunmore, county Galway, Maria, wife of James C. Donelan, and sister of Rev. John Sheehy, of Lismore, county Waterford, in her 37th year.

At Roscommon, the infant daughter of Alex. O'Connor Eccles, Esq.

June 11, at Westland row, Dublin, Margaret, wife of P. C. Howley, Esq., R. M., Tipperary,

May 26, at Rome, Mr. Thomas Hynes, son of the late Thomas Hynes, Esq., formerly of Kingston, and Prospect hill, Galway.

At Friar street, Youghal, Kate Mary, wife of C. D. Irvine, Esq., Provincial Bank of Ireland.

June 7, suddenly, in Longford, Mr. John Kelly, draper. May he rest in peace

June 14, at his residence, St. Brendan's, Cork, Captain G. M. King, R. N.

June 13, at 50 Great Brunswick street, Dublin, Jane, wife of Mr. Joseph Lucas, aged 45.

At Milford, of dropsy, Martha, last surviving member of the family of the late James Mackay, Esq., linen merchant, Ballyness, county Armagh.

June 9, at Paris, on his return from Spain, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Charles, son of the late Stephen Mackey, of Dublin, and brother of Alderman Mackey, of the firm of Toole and Mackey.

At 7 Charlemont avenue, Kingstown, Major Maunsell, late district paymaster of Newry.

June 9, Wm. Millar, Esq., of Kildrum House, Co. Antrim, in his 58th year.

June 14, at 54 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, Mr. John Montgomery, aged 74.

At Annefield, near Maryborough, Arthur Moore Moss, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Jury of the Queen's County.

At Clanbrassil terrace, South Circular road, Dublin, Thomas Purcell, Esq., formerly a solicitor of Dublin.

At Holywood, Emily Bailie, daughter of Mr. John Seed, Belfast.

At Longford, after an illness of ten days, Mr. Patk. Shanly, apothecary.

June 14, at Rockvale, in the county Tipperary, Margaret Isabella, wife of Christopher J. Tuthill, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late Ambrose Going, Esq., of Ballyphilip, in the same county.

On the 12th June, after a short illness, Julia, wife of James Watson, Esq, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Blake, Esq, of Tuam.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, NAVAN.—A sermon was preached in the chapel of Navan, having for its object the raising a fund in aid of those most deserving ladies; and the attendance and results were even worthy of the occasion. The preacher was the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunket, of the Order of Redemptorists; and his repute, as well as his connection with the locality—he being the second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall—together with the real deservings of the Community, on whose behalf the appeal was made, attracted to Navan as large, as respectable, and as generous an audience as ever assembled there before. After the sermon a collection was made through all parts of the chapel. The amount of money raised is about £200. The entire ended with a Benediction of the Most Adorable Sacrament, at which Dr. Cantwell presided.—*Meath People.*

CONFIRMATION IN KILDALKEY.—The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parish of Kildalkey; and after the sacred right had been gone through, his lordship addressed to a large audience a most impressive and forcible discourse on the horrors of Ribbonism, which is believed to have taken root in the locality.—*Ibid.*

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BALLYVAUGHAN.—We are happy to perceive from the local papers that Colonel Henry White, of Woodlands, M. P. for Longford, has sent a donation of £50 towards the erection of a new church at Ballyvaughan, through his agent, Alderman Joynt, of Limerick. Acts such as this, of true liberality, redound not alone to the credit of Col. White, but to the honor of the nation, and we trust his conduct will be imitated by the other Protestant proprietors in and around Ballyvaughan.

RESTITUTION.—Mr. William M'Cormack, of No. 44 Buckingham street, Strand, acknowledges the receipt of £10 restitution money, through the Rev. Mr. Forde, of Kingstown. Edward Costello begs to acknowledge the receipt of £10, restitution money sent him by the Very Rev. Terence Sweny, P. P., Killucan.

DIOCESE OF ELPHIN.—On Tuesday, June 8, the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Elphin, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 1,130 boys and girls, at the parish chapel of Cootehall, Ardcarna, noar Boyle. The congregation was immense.

The second competitive examination of the Christian Doctrine Confraternity of Liverpool was held in St. Anthony's Church on Sunday, 6th June, and was conducted by the Reverend Fathers Walsh, St. Anthonys, and Kelly, St. Albans, assisted by the officers of the confraternities. The candidates consisted of ten of the best instructed girls from each of the seven churches entered for competition. After an animated and highly interesting competition, which lasted from four until six, P.M., prizes were awarded for superior answering, by the Rev. Father Kelly, who made some appropriate observations on presenting the prizes to each successful candidate.

In the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, on Monday, the 7th June, three young ladies, Miss Crtherine Dowling, daughter of the late Patrick Dowling, Clondalkin, (in religion Sister Mary John;) Miss Donegan, of Dublin, (Sister Mary Magdeline;) and Miss Leyne, grand niece of our lamented Liberator, (Sister Mary Aloysius,) having, like Mary in the Gospel, desired to choose the better part, received from the hands of the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, the white veil of novice.

The annual procession of the *Sacre Cœur* took place at Marseilles recently. This ceremony was instituted in thanksgiving for the cessation of the plague in the year 1720. That was the last year in which Marseilles was visited by the eastern scourge, and it produced everywhere a great impression. The eulogium of the heroic Bishop Belsunce, who rendered his memory illustrious by his charity and his courage in the midst of the devoted city, was repeated by every mouth. The late ceremony brought to mind all the facts relating to the pestilence and to the Bishop, who was ready at any moment to sacrifice his life for his flock. It recalled the days when the Bishop, with rope round his neck and feet bare, offered himself as an expiatory victim. The imposing character of the procession demonstrated how deeply the recollection of the events of the year 1720 is engraved in the minds of the population of Marseilles. The Bishop of Marseilles carried the Sacrament, and after the canopy walked in procession the Mayor of Marseilles, his deputies, and the Municipal Councillors, followed by the members of the religious orders, so numerous in Marseilles. The streets were decorated with flags, and the boulevards crowded with spectators. Previous to the ceremony the Mayor and Municipal Council attended divine service in the Church of the Convent of the Visitation.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the Very Rev. Father John O'Connor, S.T.M. He was for fifty years a member of the Dominican community in this city. He made his religious profession in the Order of St. Dominic, in 1803, at Lisbon, and after his ecclesiastical studies in Lisbon and Spain, he returned to his native city in 1808. For half a century he labored with much fruit in the sacred ministry. To the very last month of his life he continued his ministry as a confessor. He received the last sacraments with great faith and piety, and died on the 9th of June, in the 79th year of his age, and the 54th of his ministry.—R.I.P.—*Cork Examiner.*

The interesting and imposing ceremony of the reception of a nun took place at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Clonakilty. The young lady received on this occasion was Miss Murray (in religion Sister Mary Raphael), daughter of Captain J. Murray, of Clonakilty. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of the diocese, officiated and presented her with the white veil. Many other clergymen were present. An extempore choir, consisting of four of the nuns, assisted by Miss Maher, of Dublin, sang some beautiful compositions, the diminutive but melodious organ of the convent at the same time affording an excellent accompaniment. Altogether the solemnity of the scene fully remunerated the attendance of a large and respectable congregation, many of whom had come a great distance to be present.—*Ibid.*

The religious ceremony of the profession of a Sister of Mercy took place at the Convent of that Order in Roscommon. The name of the young lady who thus severed herself from the world and its cares was Miss Frances Mary Smith, sister of Henry Smith, Esq., of Holywell, in that county, in religion Sister Mary Agnes. On the same day and place another young lady assumed the white veil, Miss Mary Helena Byrne, of Liskenet, county Waterford. Their lordships the Right Rev. Drs. Browne and Gilhooley officiated, assisted by several of the clergy.

At the ordination held on the 29th May, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin (Belgium), the following Irishmen, students of the Catholic University of Louvaine, were promoted to Holy Orders: Mr. Bernard Sheridan (diocese of Kilmore), Mr. John O'Mallane and Mr. John Carver (diocese of Cloyne), to Tonsure and Minor Orders; and the Rev. Patrick Flynn, of this diocese, to Deaconship.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The Church of the Assumption, Ballybohill, was dedicated to the service of God by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in the presence of a crowded and highly edified congregation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Newry, to 254 children, 118 boys and 136 girls.

The Rev. Thomas O'Carroll, P.P., Clonoulty, arrived in Thurles recently from his visit to the Holy Land and Holy Places.

A mission of the Rev. Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul commenced at Inniskeen on Sunday, 20th of June.

Domestic.

DIOCESE OF VANCOUVER.—The Bishop of Vancouver, the Right Rev. Dr. Domers, arrived here, says the San Francisco *Monitor*, by the J. L. Stephens, on Saturday last. He has been to Canada to procure the assistance demanded for supplying the rapidly increasing wants of his diocese, and, as the following list of those he brought with him testifies, he has been very successful: Rev. P. Boudeau, Rev. C. Vary, Priests. Brothers of the Order of St. Viator: Jos. Michaud, (in minor orders); Gideon Thibaudeau (lay brother). Sisterhood of St. Ann: Sister Superior, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; Assistant Superior, Sister Mary Angela; Sister Mary Lumena and Sister Mary of the Conception—all from the diocese of Montreal, Canada. These ladies will, as soon as possible establish an academy at Victoria, V. I., in which both French, English, manual work, sewing and knitting, in their different branches, will be taught. The two clergymen are principally destined for Indian missions; but at the same time the Bishop will do all in his power to have a priest to attend to the spiritual wants of those engaged in the gold mines, which are included in his diocese. The Bishop himself has his residence at Victoria.

DIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE—THE ECCLESIASTICAL RETREAT.—The usual Retreat for the Clergy of the Diocese will commence at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, on Wednesday evening, August 25th, and will close on Wednesday, September 1st. All the secular Clergy of the Diocese, who will not be specially excused in writing, will be expected to attend. Immediately after the Retreat, there will be a Synod, at which not only the secular, but such of the regular Clergy as have charge of souls, are invited to be present. The Reverend Clergy, both regular and secular, having charge of congregations, are desired to bring with them a report of the number of baptisms in their respective districts from the 1st of April, 1857, to the 1st of April, 1858. They will also please bring their cassocks and surplices, by order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, W. S. Coomes, Secretary *pro tem.*—*Guardian.*

ORDINATIONS.—On Wednesday, 23d of June, the Most. Rev. Archbishop promoted to minor orders James McDevitt. On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, James McDevitt, John C. Gloyd, and Denis English were promoted to Sub-deaconship. The last named is for the diocese of Buffalo. On Friday the above-named, together with Edmond Didier and Jerome M. Cloaree, was promoted to Deaconship. On Saturday, Edward Brennan, James McDevitt, Edmond Didier, John C. Gloyd, and Denis English were ordained Priests.—*Baltimore Cath. Mirror*

GRAND SERVICE AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—We are informed, by the Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk papers, that on Thursday morning, 24th June, a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate conception, Mauch Chunk, by Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, Pastor of the Church of St. Jerome, Tamaqua. The occasion was the anniversary of the death of the Rev. John Loughran, former Pastor of the Church of Mauch Chunk, who died June 24th, 1856.

BLESSING OF A BELL.—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood blessed a bell for the Church of St. Michael, Chester, Pa. The bell weighs about 800lbs., and is most sweeetly toned, and as the Angelus reminds the faithful of a prayer to the Virgin, many a one will be offered for the zealous pastor, Rev. Arthur Haviland.

About sixty of the orphan children, residents of the Catholic Asylum, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited the Menagerie of Mr. Adams, on Clay street. Their extremely neat and healthful appearance, and the modesty of their demeanor, were the subject of general remark as they passed through the streets. The children enjoyed the wonders of Mr. Adams's establishment with evident delight. Our Orphan Asylum here, it is well known, can challenge comparison with any other in the United States for the excellence of its discipline and management.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

The vast arches intended to sustain the dome of the Philadelphia Cathedral are being rapidly built. Seventy thousand bricks have already been laid.

COMMENCEMENT AT SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.

The Second Annual Commencement of this young but flourishing institution took place on Thursday, June 24th. From an early hour the beautiful grounds of the College were thronged with visitors from the country round, who were eager to witness the expected display. The train from New York at ten o'clock brought crowds of parents and friends of the students. About midday, when the numerous audience, including a large body of clergy, had taken their seats under a spacious awning in front of a platform in the rear of the College, the proceedings commenced with the recitation by Leo G. Thebaud, of Madison, of a Latin salutation to all present, chiefly, of course, addressed to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley, who sat in front. This address, also as shown in the programme, incidentally turned upon the low esteem in which New Jersey is unjustly held, and proved to be, in some sort, a vindication of that much-abused State. Next followed an address in French, by Emile Vatable, of New York, which had for its subject "The Influence of Liberty on Society." A German Oration followed by Albert O'Neill, of Chicago. Subject: "William Tell." And the concluding address, which was English, was delivered by Moses Green, of Troy, on the inspiring subject of "Love of Country."

All these orations were finely and effectively delivered, and the space of time between every two agreeably filled up by a band in attendance from Newark.

The next, and, to some, most welcome part of the proceedings, was the Distribution of Premiums. These in tempting array, with "backs of burnished gold," lay glittering aloft, on a table which stood upon the platform.

This exciting portion of the proceedings being over, the Right Rev. Bishop made a few appropriate observations, touching the state of the College, and other circumstances interesting alike to parents and professors.

Nothing more now remained — everything that had been expected was past and over; therefore the pleasure was greater on seeing the eloquent Dr. Commings, of New York, one of the invited guests, take the stand, and for a full half hour entertain all present by an extemporaneous effusion of wit and ethics, jokes and politics, facts, fictions and finance.

Discursive as the most playful imagination could suggest, and at the same time carrying with grace the fetters of logic; clearly elaborate in all his propositions, while carefully avoiding any redundancy when his point was attained, the able Doctor might be taken as a model, though a difficult one, for men taken unawares, and thrust in all their modesty unpreparedly before the public.

Verily out of nothing at all, he laid down premises and drew conclusions, and extorted witticisms, and while his audience were wondering what he could have to say, he himself was full and inexhaustible. And as we listened to him, we were reminded of that knight of potent fancy, who, when his boorish comrade complained of the dusty roads over which they travelled, and the dreary prospect before them, exclaimed with irrepressible enthusiasm: "Before you are long in these crossroads, you will see more armed men than ever went into Gaul to carry off Angelica the fair." The likeness, of course, only holds in the part immediately laid down. There could have been no better conclusion to Seton Hall Commencement than the unexpected and humorous oration of Dr. Cummings.

CIMON.

CITY NEWS.

REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FARES.—The Board of Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company have decided to make a material reduction in their tariff of fares. The price of a passage ticket between New Haven and New York is now $1 25—a reduction of forty cents. The new arrangement took place Thursday, 1st day of July. The steamboat company, on and after Monday, 5th inst., take passengers to and from New York for fifty cents. The price for a number of years has been one dollar.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A special despatch to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, Thursday, July the 1st, contains the following: "I learn that Mr. Comstock, agent for Collins & Co., has returned from Europe, and has contracted with the French Government, or with parties in France, for the sale of the three Collins steamers for the sum of $1,600,000. This will, of course, enlarge the Postmaster-General's discretion in contracting for ocean mail service."

Mr. Henry Brooks, who acted as Lieutenant in the Kane expedition, was seized with a fit at the Navy Yard recently, and, falling backward, fractured his skull. He died at the Naval Hospital. He leaves a wife and one child. He was the only surviving officer of the Kane expedition. He was a native of Sweden, and 45 years of age.

We are sorry to be compelled to state that a great many persons fell victims to the intense heat of the late warm weather. As is usually the case the deaths occurred among the industrious and hard-working classes, those whose business compelled them to remain in the open air.

Writs of mandamus ordering the Police Commissioners to pay the old police their salaries were granted some time since, and returnable Thursday morning to the Supreme Court, special term. After some discussion the hearing was set down for the first Monday in October.

A man named Henry Turner fell off of the roof of house No. 221 Church street, where he had gone to sleep, on the morning of Wednesday, 30th ult. He was taken to the New York Hospital with his spine fractured.

The 104th Annual Commencement of Columbia College took place in Niblo's Garden on Tuesday, the 29th ult. The day was intensely hot, yet this circumstance did not prevent the attendance of a large concourse of persons.

The Swedenborgians are about to have a church in this city. On Thursday last the corner-stone of an edifice intended for the use of that denomination was laid in Thirty-fifth street, near the Fourth Avenue.

The steamer *Jamestown* arrived here from Norfolk on Thursday evening last, bringing on freight 3,500 barrels of vegetables of various kinds, including new potatoes.

A number of Indians have been in town during the past week.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Extraordinary Performances of a Blind Horse.—On Wednesday last, says the Washington *Star*, June 10th, a blind horse which had just previously been detached from a cart in which he had been hard at work hauling bricks all day, took fright and ran at a headlong pace across Pennsylvania avenue, at a short distance east of the Capitol; when he arrived at the side opposite that from whence he started, he encountered a tree box, which he tore down, together with the tree inside it. This act did not impede his progress in the least, for he continued straight ahead, and the next thing he encountered was the fourteen-inch wall of a rough-cast brick house inhabited by Mr. John Smith and his family. Incredible as this story may appear, he ran against the wall with such force as to break it entirely through, making a breach through which a good-sized man can creep, and otherwise producing a fissure as wide as a man's hand, reaching upward as far as the second story of the house. In running against the house the horse placed his fore feet on the bulkhead cellar door in front, through which they broke, barking his legs in fine style. The force of the blow against the wall sent a sofa inside flying across the room, together with about a barrel full of bricks which had been detached from the wall. Backing out of all this mischief, as well as he could, this animated battering-ram wheeled about and tore off through the street into a large marble yard near by, where he tumbled heels over head several times among the blocks of marble, finally entangling himself between them to such an extent that he could make no further headway, and only then he caved in. He was recaptured and marched off to his stable, when his pedal terminations were properly dressed.

The Grave of the Mother of Washington.—Some years since I passed through the ancient town of Fredericksburg, Va., and on my way stopped to visit the grave of the venerated mother of Washington, and was pained to find it in such a pitiable condition. An unfinished monument, already apparently in ruins, marked the spot, but around it seemed to me a mere cow yard, and the whole place wore an aspect of decay and desolation unworthy the burial place of the mother of the "Pater Patrie." On inquiry, only a few weeks since, of a citizen of Fredericksburg, I learned that it is still in the same condition, but that Silas E. Burrows who commenced the monument, and is now in Japan, says that he will finish it or direct in his will that his son should do so. Now, I contend that no individual man should be honored by erecting a monument to the mother of Washington: her character and her memory are the property of the women of the United States, and to them belongs the entire honor of erecting a monument worthy of her who gave birth and was the first to instil virtuous principles into him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." I trust this hint will be sufficient to incite the ladies of the United States to some action on the subject. Let the women of the South and the women of the North join in erecting a durable and elegant monument over the remains of "Mary the mother of Washington," and it may be a shrine where they may meet to honor the memory of him whose memory the world delights to honor.—*Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.*

A New Cent Piece.—"We have seen," says the Boston *Post*, "a specimen of a new coin of one cent denomination, just from the Mint in Philadelphia. Something of this kind is much needed to take the place of that abominable abortion, the one cent coin of 1857. The new cent piece, like the other, is of nickel, and of the same size. It has the head of an Indian girl upon one side and the words United States of America, with the date. Upon the reverse is a wreath surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom and the words one cent in the middle of it. The workmanship as well as the design is beautifully executed." "We have no doubt the design of the new coin is beautiful, as represented, but the difficulty in reference to these cent pieces is their near resemblance in size, &c., to the dime and quarter eagle. They can scarcely be distinguished by the touch, and paying stage fare at night, for instance, or receiving change, it is with no little difficulty one can make out what he is paying or receiving. A coin in such general use should have some feature so marked and discernible that the slightest touch would reveal its value. This could be done by giving it a different form, say an octagon or a hexagon, or hole punched through the centre. Neither of these forms are incompatible with beauty of design, and we should then have no more trouble in picking out the pieces. This is a subject worth thinking of, even where common cents are scarce."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

A Pretended Invalid.—A singular case of simulation has just been developed in the Massachusetts State Prison. A convict, 43 years of age, who was sentenced at the end of 1851 for a term of eight years, has been an inmate of the prison hospital for the past seventeen months, ostensibly in consequence of a weakness of the back and limbs, which prevented him from standing. The physicians and wardens having reason to suspect that he was shamming, announced their suspicions, adding that he would be deprived of food until they were convinced. The fellow held out for thirty-six hours, but his appetite got the better of his legs, and he went out, and has since been at work as hearty as anybody.

Hints for Keeping Cool.—To preserve the system in a cool and healthy state during the extreme hot weather of summer, the diet should consist as much as possible of fruits, vegetables, and farinaceous food, and the lighter kinds of meats. The fruit should be perfectly ripe and fresh from its parent stem, and should be eaten in the earlier and middle part of the day. Its nutritive properties are not very great, but it serves to neutralize the acids in the stomach, and acts as a general corrective of the system. In the warmer climates of South America, Spain, and Italy, where fruit abounds, the inhabitants freely partake of it an hour or two before breakfast, and during the middle of the day, but never after; they holding to the Spanish maxim that fresh and ripe fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night. The people of the tropical climates perform very little active labor during the extreme heat of the day, but generally remain inactive and under cover, in habitations constructed with a view to coolness. The best mode of keeping buildings cool and free from flies during the "dog days" is to open all the windows and doors for an hour or two before sunrise, so as to fill every accessible portion of the building with the cool fresh air of the morning, and then to close them sufficiently to keep out the sun and light. The cold air within will serve as a barrier to the entrance of the heat during the day, and the darkness to the entrance of the flies and other insects.

An Old Newspaper.—The Newport *Mercury*, published at Newport, Rhode Island, has completed the hundredth year of its existence, the first number of that journal having been issued in June 12th, 1758. It was founded by James Franklin, and his press—the one on which he and his younger brother, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, so often worked—has remained in the office to the present day, a venerable relic. The *Mercury* was afterwards published successively by Mrs. Ann Franklin, the mother of James and Benjamin; by Samuel Hall, who married her daughter; by Solomon Southwick, Henry Barber, Rosemanier & Barber, Wm. & John H. Barber, Barber & Son, and Wm. Lee Barber, who died in 1850. The present publishers are F. A. Pratt & Co. They stereotyped, for circulation on the centennial anniversary of the *Mercury*, a fac-simile of its issue for December 19, 1758— the earliest perfect number in their possession. It is a dingy little sheet about 7x12 inches. The contents are letters from London descriptive of the then political condition of affairs in Europe, a short essay on agriculture, an account of the taking of Fort Duquesne from the French in November, 1758, sixteen ordinary advertisements, and one special notice, inserted most conspicuously across the editorial page, to wit: "Any person who plays well on a Violin, on Application to the Printer hereof, may be informed where he will meet with proper Encouragement."

Lord Napier.—The British embassy to Washington costs somewhere about $50,000 per annum. Napier, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has a salary of $22,500, besides an extra allowance of $3,000 for house rent. Erskine, Secretary of Embassy, (*late of Turin!*) has $2,750. There is at least one paid Attache, with $1,500 per annum. There is a little army of Queen's Messengers, who officiate as "bearers of despatches," under long-continued diplomatic distrust of the inviolability of the post-office, in every country, and it takes no small yearly amount to pay their salaries, travelling expenses, and steamboat passage-money. Further than these items of expenditure, there is a heavy bill sent in, year after year, for extraordinary disbursements. Indeed as might well be imagined from results, the mere British outlay on *red-tape* is no trifle. On the whole, we believe that John Bull is diplomatically served, at Washington, at an annual cost *over*, than under, $50,000. However, it is a good policy, all the world over, to pay a good price for a good article. The question arises—is the British Embassy at Washington worth the money paid for it? If not, what is it worth?—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Well-Mixed Race.—There is now in Rochester, New York, a man aged one hundred and six years, whose ancestry, together with his own progeny, will exhibit one of the strangest mixtures of races we have ever heard of. His name is John Skanadoah O'Brien, and he was born in Boston in 1752. His father was an Irishman, and his mother an Indian, of the Oneida tribe. When twelve years old he was sent to France, and there educated as a physician. He returned to America and served in the Revolutionary War; afterward he went back to France, and there married the daughter of the Emperor of Morocco, by whom he had eight children, with her he lived in the United States for some time and she died. He then married an American woman descended from the Teutonic line, and after her death married a negress, who was fifty years younger than himself, and by whom he had four children. In his children are united the bloed of the Celts, the Teutons, the African, and the North American Indian.

A Supperless Wedding Party.—At a large wedding party at New Orleans, not long ago, the guests were cheated out of their supper in a novel way. A gang of thieves having entered the dining room by a back window, gathered the edges of the table cloth together, and folding it into a bundle, made off with everything upon the table, including the family plate, valued at some hundreds of dollars. When supper was announced, the table was there, and nix besides.

The Wages of Females.—There are in the United States some eight millions of women, a great portion of whom are dependent upon their daily labor for bread. They form a large portion of the industrious community, and as such they are worthy of all protection. They are the mothers and daughters of the land, exercising the most incalculable influence upon the morals, the fortunes, the destinies and happiness of the Republic. As such, should not every effort be made to sweeten their daily toil, and afford them an adequate compensation for their daily labor? Forced as they are to an utter reliance upon our generosity, should we not be careful how we tamper with the sacred trust confided to us? The wages of female laborers are, generally speaking, miserably low. They afford nothing like an adequate compensation for the work performed, and it is always supposed that a woman must do identical tasks cheaper than a man. Why this is so we cannot conceive; there is no good reason for it—none at all. Women are forced to work constantly for a miserable pittance, hardly sufficient to support life, and no prospects beyond, save the dark one of beggary and starvation. The terrible consequence of this state of things are too well known.—*Quincey Herald.*

Crops Destroyed.—The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, worth $3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi it is said will be 100,000 bales, whose value would probably be $4,000,000. In the Wabash Valley, as represented by the Evansville *Journal*, the losses by the farmers and property-owners will certainly be equally as heavy. That paper says: "A friend who has been voyaging over the Wabash bottom in boats and steamers represents the whole valley to be a lake in width reaching ten and fifteen miles from shore to shore, and almost requiring a compass to navigate it. He was ferried from Vincennes to Lawrence, in Illinois, a distance of ten miles over water, passing over a settled and cultivated section of country, now submerged from six to ten feet deep. These wide rich bottoms, which yield such stores of food, and contribute so largely to our exports, will be barren and desolate wastes this summer. Those who ordinarily supplied so many mouths by their labor will themselves seek food this year from others. The amountof the loss is incalculable."

Christening of Nonotuck Mountain.—The senior class of Amherst College, with the students of the Eastampton and Holyoke seminaries, celebrated the 17th of June by christening the three lesser peaks of the Mount Tom range, on the brow of the most easterly. About five hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present. Mr. J. E. Tower, of the senior class of Amherst College, made the christening oration, giving to the peaks the name of Nonotuck, which is the Indian name of Northampton, and signifies "mountain of the blest." Other speeches were made by Messrs, Tuck, Ellsworth, and Bishop, of the senior class; and Mr. C. J. Brewster delivered a poem. Prof. Hitchcock made a very pleasant speech, and sprinkled upon the mountain fragments of rocks from the Alps, Mounts Lebanon an Olympus, from China, Egypt and the Rhine, thus bringing it into the "fellowship of the mountains." Dr. Allen, President Stearns, and Erastus Hopkins made speeches, after which the party descended, and took supper at the Mansion House, Northampton.

Lady Taming.—The great success of Rarey in taming fractious horses in England has suggested to a crafty Yankee the idea of applying the secret art to women, especially those who have promised to obey, and of course have never done so. He charges $50 a lesson. We learn that Mr. Prettyman has been invited to visit the metropolis. Here are some of his certificates: "New York, May 20, 1858. This is to certify that Mr. Paul Prettyman has succeeded in subduing my wife. He took her when in her most reckless condition, and in one hour she was cooking a beefsteak with the placidity of an angel. James P. Horner." "Mr. Prettyman has full liberty to refer to me. His art I consider the great desideratum of married life. He quieted Mrs. Simpkins, who was always ugly in double harness, and accomplished wonders. Not a shirt-button has been missed since the date of his trial. P. Simpkins, Newark, N. J."

Return after Forty-six Years' Absence.—The Newburyport *Herald* says that the old residents of Ward One were not a little surprised lately by the advent in their midst of Mr. Peter Fudge, after an absence of forty-six years. It was supposed that he had long been an inhabitant of the spiritual spheres. In 1812 Fudge sailed from Newburyport in a ship belonging to the late Moses Brown, since which time no tidings were had of him until his return. His wife was married twice after his departure, and some years since she took her flight through death's vaulted chambers. Three score and ten years have rolled over the head of the returned wanderer; and now, as the eye dims and the heart gets old and slow, and the lithe limbs stiffen and the sunburnt locks become thin, the recollection of his birthplace and his boyish sports all tend to inspire him with a desire to see once more the home of his childhood.—*Boston Journal.*

New Orleans Battle Monument.—A monumental obelisk is being erected on the New Orleans battle ground. The foundation is completed. The obelisk is to be entirely of white marble and one hundred and fifty feet in height. It is to have an inner stairway running up through the entire shaft.

Hard Times in Kansas.—The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* gives a discouraging view of the hard times in Kansas. It says: "We pity the man who is compelled to raise money in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent. per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25, and 30 per cent. per month to discount note. The lowest rates, on good paper security, for the use of money, seem to range between three and five per cent. per month. Business in all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended. Men with twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any prices to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to realize ready money, perhaps to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself."

Yucatan.—Intelligence to the 26th of May states that the civil war is ended. The former State of Yucatan is now divided into two, one to be called Yucatan and the other Campeachy. A league is to exist between them under certain specified conditions. The State of Yucatan is to carry on the war with the Indians, and Campeachy to contribute a sum in money equal to one-third of the entire estimate of her own domestic expenses; no change to take place in the present tariff of duties on imports; the productions of each State to be admitted in the other free of import duties; no export duties to be imposed; deserters from military service to be returned, and the present established boundaries to be respected. Both States recognize their loyalty to the Federal Government of Mexico.

Bear Hunt in Duchess County.—The people of Leedsville, Duchess County, N. Y., were considerably startled by the appearance of a large black bear in the neighborhood of that village, a few days since, seen emerging from a strip of wood in that vicinity. The report flew in all directions, and in a short time after his appearance a large party started in pursuit. Two or three of the company who were ahead of the others succeeded in getting within a few rods of him, but as only one of the party had a gun, and that not being properly charged for such game, it was thought best to allow him to go his own way. He was seen again at night, and was again followed by men and boys until late on Saturday night, but he did not make his appearance.

To Prevent Sows from Killing their Young.—A new remedy has sprung up, which is said to be entirely effectual. It is neither more nor less than to give the sow in her mess about half a pint of rum or gin, which produces intoxication, and while in this condition the young pigs find their lacteal supply of food. When the late unnatural mother comes to rights again, and finds her progeny busily helping themselves, she looks upon them with a mother's affection, and the utmost kindliness of disposition follows. This is surely an easy remedy to try, and if it shall prove to be all that is said of it, it may be regarded as about the best use to which rum can be put.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Young American.—A boy in Baltimore, only fifteen years of age, after distinguishing himself by stealing from his father and spending the money, in foolish prodigality, took a favorite Newfoundland dog, saturated his body with camphene or etherial oil, and set fire to the fluid, thus roasting the poor animal until life was extinct. Not satisfied with this, he took his little sister, only six years of age, bound her legs and arms with a clothes line, and placed her upon a heated cooking stove, in the kitchen, where she was rescued by her mother before she was fatally injured. The scapegrace then ran away, to avoid being sent to the House of Refuge, and his parents are not anxious ever to hear from him again.

Sleeping Railroad Car.—This invention consists in so forming and suspending the seats in railroad cars as to enable them to be folded downward to the floor and to be thus converted into a single or double sleeping berth; and in arranging upright partitions between the backs of the seats, on the sides of which segmental grooves and ledges are formed, so that projections on the ends of both platforms can move in them in such a manner as to enable the berth platforms to be brought into such positions between the partitions as to form two additional berths, and to be connected and raised out of the way, to the ceiling of the car, when not required for use. Sidney C. Case, of Detroit, Mich., is the inventor.

Ages of Our Distinguished Statesmen at Their Death.—The following table will be interesting at this time, as showing the age of many of our distinguished statesmen at the time of their death:

	Born.	Died.	Age.
General Washington	1732	1799	67
Benjamin Franklin	1706	1790	84
John Adams	1735	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson	1743	1826	83
John Q. Adams	1767	1848	81
Andrew Jackson	1767	1845	78
Henry Clay	1777	1852	75
John C. Calhoun	1782	1850	68
Daniel Webster	1782	1852	70
Thomas H. Benton	1782	1858	76

Horseshoe-Making Machine.—The manufacture of horseshoes by machinery is becoming a very large trade, and the demand for machine-made shoes is gradually increasing; they are cheaper and more regular in form than those produced by hand. W. W. Lewis of Cincinnati Onio, has invented a machine, which being fed with bar iron, cuts off the proper length, grooves and punches the nail holes in it with great rapidity, turning out a perfect shoe.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat is falling before the cradles of the harvesters, whose long fingers are gathering in the golden grain on a thousand fields. Old Sol pours down his rays with unveiled splendor on the dark reapers of the South, as tirelessly their sturdy arms swing their glittering blades on the smiling and plentiful fields of peace. The crop generally is good—a few poor fields have suffered from the rust and the worm, but we have not seen a single field where the soils are rich and well cultivated, that will not produce a fair crop.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Denis Corcoran, the well known journalist, was among the killed by the recent explosion of the steamer Pennsylvania. Mr. Corcoran was a native of Ireland; came to New Orleans in 1834; was connected with the editorial corps of the *Picayune*, and was one of the founders, and till 1857 one of the editors and proprietors of the *Delta*. In 1853 he was elected to the Louisiana Legislature, and having served out his term he was subsequently elected and served for two sessions as reporter of the debates of the Louisiana State Senate.

ARRESTED FOR HORSE-STEALING.—The Troy *Times* says a spruce young fellow calling himself "Col. Frank Rupium," enlightened the citizens of Ballston on Spiritualism lately. He advocated the doctrine with considerable ability, and was becoming quite a "lion" in the circles, until an officer from Fulton County nabbed the spiritual orator and remorselessly bore him away on a warrant charging him with stealing a horse. It is said the "Colonel" had before practiced the confidence game extensively in New York and Boston.

THE FRENCH FOOTHOLD.—It is remarked on as rather a singular circumstance that, although we have one or more diplomatic agents in Central America, the first news of the march which the French have stolen upon us in Nicaragua should have reached our Government through a London newspaper, especially as the negotiation for the concession to the French was carried on by Mons. Belly with two separate States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

TO PREVENT SUN-STROKES.—A few green leaves, worn inside of the crown of the hat, it is said, will secure one against all danger from sun-stroke. A friend, who tried the experiment during some of the warmest days, found that his head became far less heated than usual, when protected by two or three grape leaves. Farmers, and others who are exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, should try this method of protecting themselves.

WAAT I HAVE NEVER KNOWN.—I have never known a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich man to compete with him. I have never known a naturally dishonest man to become morally honest by becoming a church member. I have never known a poor man respected because he was poor. I have never known a rich man to continue his conversation with a poor man when a rich one entered his store.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING SHEEP.—When sheep are being sheared they get nervous and move about very much, thus hindering the operation, and endangering themselves, by causing the shears to run into their bodies. To prevent this, J. E. Chapman, of Castile, N. Y., has contrived a concave bed combined with rotating adjusting wheels, so arranged that they hold the sheep perfectly secure while being sheared, without hurting it.

THE FISHING BOUNTY.—The Barnstable *Patriot*, the only Democratic paper on that seagirt coast of the old Bay State, advocates the *repeal* of the fishing bounties. It says: "We have, from time to time, in the columns of this paper, advanced considerations which went to show that the repeal of the fishing bounties act, so far from being disadvantageous to the interests of the fishermen, would be really the best thing which could be done for them."

SENT BACK.—Margaret Torrence, the female horse thief from New Hamshire, said to be only twenty-five years of age, and who was arraigned lately, for a kindred offence, has been handed over to Warden Eastman of the N. H. State Prison, and was taken back to her old quarters. She has escaped from the prison three times already, and is young enough to escape from there as many as a dozen times more.

PAGAN CRUELTY.—A chief of the Snake Indians, residing near Utah, lately died, and his relatives, in addition to the killing of his favorite horses over his grave, buried with him alive, a little boy, of whom the deceased was very fond, in order that he might accompany him to the Spirit Land, They wrapped the boy up alive in a blanket, and placing him in the grave with the corpse, buried them together.

PROMPT.—The *National Democrat* gives an instance of promptitude in a La Crosse lass: "Three girls were in from the country last week and bought a set of brass hoops to make a spread on Independence day. During a shower one of them sat down on a door-step, pulled out the old hoops, slipped the new one into its place, and sailed off like a young seventy-four!"

HEAVY PURCHASE BY A FREE NEGRO.—At Iberville, La., a free negro became the purchaser of a sugar plantation in that parish, at the price of $240,000, making him the owner altogether of 4,500 acres of land and 200 negroes.

BUFFALO PROPERTY DEPRECIATES.—The total value of real estate and personal property in the city of Buffalo, last year, was $37,487,061. This year it is $35,512,000—a decrease of $1,975,061.

CURE FOR BURNS.—Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

BUFFALO SHOT.—The Biddeford (Maine) *Gazette* states that Mr. McKenny, a gunsmith of that city, shot a buffalo near the woods on Alfred road, about two miles from the city. The animal weighed, when dressed, about 1,000 lbs. It had been roaming in that section for some time, and is said to be the one that *didn't fight the bull* at Scarboro' last summer.

THE VOTE OF THE STATES.—The admission of Minnesota into the Union has increased the number of electoral votes which are cast by all the States from 296 to 300. Before the election of 1860 comes on it is probable that the number will be increased by 3 from Oregon and 3 from Kansas, making in all 306 votes, of which 154 will be necessary to a choice.

PHILANTHROPY THAT PAYS WELL.—The British reap greater advantages from their war upon the slave trade than they are willing to confess. They have by means of it almost monopolized the important trade in palm oil and other products of the West coast of Africa, which, by the last British return, exceeded $12,000,000 per year.

LIFE BOATS.—Congress appropriated, during the session which has just closed, $6,440 for the purchase of the best self-righting life boat, for each of the stations on the coast of New Jersey; and $10,000 dollars for the purchase of the life boats (to be approved by the Treasury Department) for the coast of Long Island.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Deer Island House, on Deer Island, Moosehead Lake, was struck by lightning recently. The shock set fire to the house, and it was entirely consumed. The building was a newly-erected one, and designed, says the Bangor *Whig*, as a summer resort for travellers.

SUGAR LANDS.—It is stated that below Point Coupee, in Louisiana, there is one broad field of sugar-cane covering thirty thousand acres! There are rows four miles in length and as straight as an arrow. At one point the traveller can count fifteen brick sugar-houses at one glance.

NEW TRICK.—A man has been going round Rochester representing himself to be a tax gatherer, and collecting a $2 "dog tax" under "a law passed by the last Legislature." Several persons allowed themselves to be swindled by him before they inquired.

A PORCUPINE KILLED.—The Cumberland (Maryland) *Civilian* says: "Mr. George Hinkle shot, a few miles east of this city, a full grown porcupine. These animals are rarely to be met with in this region, and this fellow might indeed be termed a stranger."

A FAST MAN.—Wm. Simcock, of Washington county, Penn., recently lost his wife in the morning, married his second wife before night, and followed the remains of his first wife in company with the second, to the grave the day after.

"ANGELS" ON THE WING.—In the last thirty days no less than nineteen wives, flying from their husbands, have passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. So says a Buffalo paper.

The Milwaukee *News* says: "One of the convicts in the State Prison, a young fellow from Manitowoc City, escaped from the prison in a very ingenious way. He was or pretended to be sick, and was therefore allowed the privilege of walking in the yard. On Thursday last he made a sort of an image, cut the hair from his own head, decorated the top of the image with it, and deposited it carefully in his bunk and took his customary walk in the yard. At night the watch looked into his cell and noticed him, as he supposed, reposing quietly in his accustomed place. On Friday morning when his cell was visited he was somnolent, and on account of his sickness was further indulged. At noon, however, it was thought about time he made some sign, and the watch proceeded to stir him up. But he wasn't there. A lock of his hair, or several of them, were left as a sort of reminder that the lock of the jail was by no means agreeable to him. A board against the wall suggests the idea that he used it to escape over that difficulty, probably choosing the time of night when the guard is changed to make the attempt."

Governor Sibley, of Minnesota, closes his recent inaugural address with the following fraternal and patriotic sentiment. The Governor says: "Minnesota enters the Union as the thirty-second State. She extends a friendly hand to all her sisters, north and south, and gives them the assurance that she joins their ranks—not to provoke sectional discord or to engender strife—not to enlist in a crusade against such of them as differ from her in the character of her domestic institutions—but to promote harmony and good will, and to lend her aid, on all occasions, in maintaining the integrity of the Union."

Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, Me., died recently at the age of 80. Mr. O'Brien was one of the most prominent men in the eastern part of the State, and was long in public life. He was a member of the first Senate of Maine, and several times afterwards a member of the Maine Legislature. He was a member of Congress for six years, four of which were during the term of John Quincy Adams' administration, and he was always a firm supporter of that President.—*Union.*

It is stated that Senor Robles, the Mexican Minister, has authorized an emphatic denial of the recently published statement of the sale or cession of a large portion of Sonora. He says all decrees issued by the Mexican Government making grants for colonization or other purposes have been officially published; that there is not a single instance of a grant which was not followed by an authentic announcement of the fact; that there is none in this case, and that without such publication no grant or cession is of legal effect.

A man named Barnum has recently been released from jail in Connecticut after twenty-six years' confinement. The wonderful changes and inventions of the last twenty-five years are all about the same degree of wonder as if he had just risen from the dead, after a sleep of a quarter of a century. He never until Thursday saw a printing press, a railroad, or a train of cars. He was taken to the depot to see the express train come in, and his astonishment was equal to that of Rip Van Winkle's when he awoke from his long sleep.

The editor of the Keokuk *Post* has seen a horse that lacks only the snout to be recognized as an elephant. Here is what he says of him: "*Large Horse.*—Mr. McTheney, who lives about five miles from this city on the plank road, has the largest horse we have seen in this part of the country. He was four years old this spring, stands nineteen hands high, (about six feet four inches,) and weighs 1,625 pounds; and his owner informs us that he has not finished his growth yet. He was raised in Ohio."

The Baltimore *Patriot* has a timely caution as to the treatment of beasts of burden in hot weather. It says: "We beg those who are entrusted with the care and use of our draft animals, in this oppressive summer heat, to be forbearing and patient and kind towards them; to remember that they have feelings to be hurt, strength to be exhausted by overwork in the hot sun, but no freedom to rest when they are tired, and no speech to implore consideration for their weakness or their wants."

A man by the name of William Evans, now a resident of Boston, possessed of an ample fortune, has just made a donation to the town of Smithfield of ten thousand dollars, as a grateful tribute for the support of himself and parent by said town during his infancy and childhood. He was a native of Peterboro'. His parents, with himself and other children, were paupers in said town of Smithfield, and were for many years supported by the town.

Mr. J. H. Headley, a hitherto respectable citizen of Buffalo, has been convicted of passing counterfeit money. The announcement of the verdict of the jury shocked him, and he had no sooner reached the jail than he was in a raging delirium. Mr. Headley has achieved considerable reputation as a writer, and was once a director of a bank. He is the father of a very interesting family, who are completely crushed by this affliction.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat* says: "Labor, lumber and lots, seem to be the best circulating medium in town. Lumbermen buy lots, build houses, and pay in lumber. Laborers get lumber and building lots in exchange for work. Lot owners contract for work, lumber, and other material, and pay in lots. By this sort of operation, many fine buildings in town are going ahead, and very little money is required."

It is not a very creditable fact that American journals are occupied to some extent one day in contradicting, explaining, or modifying the statements furnished them principally by telegraph and letter-writers on the previous day. The desire to furnish *sensation* news over-rides the care and caution requisite to obtain correct information.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Judge Perkins, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, having decided that it is constitutional to tax the people for the building of schoolhouses, but unconstitutional to impose taxes for the support of schools, the public schools of the State have suspended operations, turning loose some 30,000 children.

A gentleman writing from Carolina, Tenn., says all the early planted cotton has died out from one-fourth to half a stand, and some in toto. The late planting is still a good stand, but suffering with vermin and grass prodigiously. Corn good; wheat tolerable; oats destroyed by rust in consequence of rain and the hot sun.

"Mr. Smith, you said you once officiated in the pulpit—did you mean by that that you preached?" "No, sir, I held the light for the man who did preach." "Ah, the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came directly from you." "No, sir, I only throwed a little light on it."

The youngest graduate of any American college was William Willard Moore, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804, at the age of twelve years. He was a brilliant youth, the pet of his class and of the college. At his graduation he took part with two of his oldest classmates in a Hebrew dialogue.

A negro woman, named Martha Sanders, apparently died at Blandford, Va., but while her funeral was in progress the next day, she suddenly rose up in her coffin, and there was a great stampede of the mourners. Stimulants were administered to her, and at last accounts she was doing well.

An old gentleman in Somerville, New Jersey, who is eighty-seven years of age, and has been a tobacco smoker for sixty-five years, has come to the determination to abandon the habit, and has found his general health greatly benefited by the change.

It has been ascertained from experiments that the red light of a lighthouse can be seen at a greater distance than the ordinary white light, but the same is not the case with green and blue lights. Hitherto it has been supposed that it was the white light was seen farthest off.

A singular disease prevails among the deer in South Florida. They are found dead in heaps in every direction. The cattle are also similarly affected, and the buzzards have disappeared, so that the carcasses lie about miscellaneously, rotting.

Mr. Elnathan Haxton, of Beekmansville, Duchess County, is fattening a steer which now weighs 3,026 pounds. Its girth is nine feet eight inches; length, 10 feet; height, six feet. This is, perhaps, the largest steer on record.

The New Orleans papers notice an Italian woman, who sits at a corner with a spinning wheel, to which is attached a musical box. The music attracts a crowd, and while the woman is spinning her thread they drop small coin into her box.

At Bermuda provisions of all kinds are reported plenty and at about half the price of last season. The principal vegetable productions of the Island, potatoes and onions, have been exported in considerable quantities.

The whole country will approve the passage by Congress of the bill giving three years' full pay of a Commander in the Navy to the widow of the late Capt. Herndon who was lost in the steamer Central America.

The Baltimore *Exchange* says, referring to the capture of slavers by the British, not one negro who is captured by a British vessel ever gets back to his home in Africa, but he becomes an "apprentice" in the British colonies.

The Fourth of July orator at Red Hook, N.Y., in 1856, has just recovered *three cents damages* in a suit for libel of the little village editor who denominated his address, a "mean and contemptible abolition harangue."

Mothers, be careful what you put into the hands of your children. A little child in Hartford, Conn., swallowed a number of needles it had taken from the needle-book in a workbasket to play with.

Five million acres of the land granted to the State of Michigan by act of Congress, in 1850, are to be thrown into the market. The sales will commence at Lansing on the 28th of July.

A single rosebush now in flower in Mr. Delglish's garden, at Providence, R. I., fills a green house seventy feet in length, and contains some six thousand flowers and buds.

Some rogues stole $100, all in copper coins, from a bakery in Syracuse, carrying off the booty, which weighed 240 pounds, in a wheelbarrow.

Lewis Cass, Jr., Esq., has resigned the office of Minister to Rome, which he had held for several years, and Hon. Mr. Stockton, son of Com. Stockton, is appointed to succeed him.

A cotemporary, speaking of the report on gentlemen's fashions, says: "There is not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month." Very likely.

The white and colored caulkers of Baltimore are at loggerheads. The white men are opposed to their trade being monopolized by the blacks.

Major Patrick Calhoun, of the United States Army, and a son of the South Carolina Statesman, died recently at Pendleton, S. C., aged 38 years.

A celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady to whom he was very much attached. "I know no reason," said he, "except the great regard we have for each other."

Massachusetts expects to realize $50,000 a year out of her dog-tax. The town of Leicester pays $180 a year; the average tax paid by the towns is about $150.

The Coopers of Syracuse have struck for higher prices. They marched in procession through the streets, and then went home.

The Grand Jury of Albany County, N. Y., have unanimously presented the professional jurors and loungers of the courts as a nuisance.

"The idea of the United States Protectorate," says the *Extraordinary*, "is ridiculed in Mexico."

Rufus Choate is suggested by a Democratic paper as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts at the next election.

President Zuloaga had granted an exequater to Mr. McMicken, United States Consul at Acapulco.

Jacob G. Ford, of Glenville, Shenectady County, N. Y., is the oldest lawyer living in the State of New York, being now in his 98th year.

Those who would live together as friends and equals, must not be constantly criticising each other.

In Massachusetts the grass and corn promise well, potatoes are looking well, and the prospect of fruit is excellent.

Philadelphia has two hundred acres within its limits for park purposes.

It is an error to think that a long face is essential to good morals.

Gentility is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

Jersey City has a population of 27,000—an increase of 4,000 in a year.

In New Brunswick persons found walking on the railway are fined 40s. for each offence.

Effectual destruction of weeds—marrying a widow.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. C., Bennington, Vt.—You can have the back numbers to complete last year's volume, when you pay us the amount of your indebtedness ($3 75) and a year's subscription in advance. We have erased your name from our books according to notice given last week, and it will not be replaced thereon unless you comply with our terms.

P. BACON, Dansville, N. Y.—We have sent you the back numbers to complete the first volume *gratis*, your subscription having been duly paid up.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

THE "WOMAN-WHIPPING" SLANDER.

THE approaching Fall Elections furnish a clue to the desperate and despairing exertions that a few sheets (which not able to be anything else are forced to be Know-Nothings) are making to rouse the evil spirit of Know-Nothing bigotry. The Albany *Statesman*, the New York *Express*, the *Sunday Times*—that newly converted organ which, like all fresh proselytes, is over-zealous in its newly-found faith—and other publications of as little note, work unceasingly to effect this consummation. Falsehood, forgery and libel are the principal ingredients which these witches of the Dark Lantern cast into the seething cauldron to compose the charm by which they hope to raise the foul, maleficent spirit. The "first witch" of the Albany *Statesman*, mumbling Dark Lantern formula, goes round the cauldron and throws in a forgery. The "second witch" of the *Express* makes its circuit and adds its share of falsehood. The "third witch" of the *Sunday Times*, casts in the sacrifice of its antecedents and its mosaics of disjointed English, bad grammar and bigotry. But notwithstanding all their efforts—their "double, double, toil and trouble," the incantation does not work. The "first witch" is in the hands of the law and her familiar imp has not risen, even to sympathize with her. It became necessary to try another ingredient. A little village witch from Pennsylvania, concocted, in her obscurity, and threw into the general receptacle, a malignant and deliberate falsehood. This lie was called "Woman-whipping by a priest." But still the charm was incomplete, and we may no doubt expect, for some time to come, continued offerings of a like nature.

The city papers reproduced some ten days ago a false and malicious statement, made by a little sheet, published in Delaware County, Pa., in size scarce bigger than a man's hand. Its circulation is mythical and its editor so various that he is proprietor, publisher, editor, reporter, corrector, compositor, pressman and "devil," at one and the same time. He may be seen in the extensive village he adorns and enlightens, on the eve of publication day, in front of the shanty which serves him for an office, "wetting down" the quire and a-half of paper which constitutes his "edition." This rustic half-sheet lately stated that a certain Joanna Conner had been beaten by a Catholic priest (there was no name given)—"that the priest rode up to her house while her husband was absent, came in, ordered her to *kneel*, and then unmercifully whipped her, *with a whip made of twisted wire (one said to be used by him for punishing refractory Catholics)* over the arms and shoulders. This she could not stand, and ran out upon the piazza, crying and screaming. He followed, drove her back, again made her kneel, and again whipped her with his horrid instrument of torture. And in concluding, to add to his already inhuman conduct, *directed her to bathe herself with salt and water*, (which would have produced the most excruciating agony,) and say nothing about the affair."

That the story was a fabrication is evident to any man in his sound senses, but as there are many of our Protestant fellow-citizens who lose whatever brains they have whenever Catholicity is concerned, and whose immense gullibility has stomach for the most absurd fabrications concerning it, we immediately wrote to a Reverend Gentleman in Delaware County, enclosing the odious calumny and requesting a refutation of it that we might show those persons how they are duped by those who eke out a living by pandering to and profiting by their passions. The following is the answer we have received from the Rev. Gentleman:

CHESTER, Delaware County, Pa.,
June 30th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

DEAR SIR:—The extract from a *Know-Nothing* paper published in this county *is false in almost every particular*, regarding the conduct of one of the most polite and accomplished French clergyman in this country. His name is Rev. Charles Maugin, is Pastor of St. Thomas's Church, Ivy Mills, in this county, for the last two years. In personal appearance, address, and demeanor in general, I question whether among the ultra polite and accomplished *elite* of Paris another clergyman or gentleman could be found to acquit himself with more applause in a select social circle than he who is styled by his slanderers, "A Brute of a Priest." Where *he* would be received as a guest, certainly, his revilers would not be admitted to perform even the most menial office. He would well deserve to be called a "*Brute*," indeed, if his conduct would elicit applause from a member of a party whose characteristics are fraud, perjury, and calumny.

I had charge of the Church of which he is Pastor for several years before he was appointed to it. I know the congregation well; it is almost entirely Irish, and I do not believe there is one among them who would rebel against their Pastor, so as to excite a clergyman of the most ungovernable temper to abuse them, as he is falsely stated to have done. The ribald sheet from which the extract is made is so contemptible, that I do not know a respectable person in this community who would soil their fingers by touching it.

The Rev. Gentleman is stated to have used a whip of *twisted wire;* if he has such a whip it never yet appeared to himself nor any other person, and can only have an imaginary existence in the depraved intellect of the scribe of the *Media American*. I have made a strict inquiry among persons who reside in the immediate neighborhood alluded to by the writer, and all that I could learn was, that Joanna Connor, for some breach of discipline of which she was to some extent culpable, was severely reproved by the Rev. Pastor, but by no means lacerated with scourges from any whip in the manner described, and so little attention was paid to the article, much less excitement raised throughout the county about it, that not one of the respectable prints in the county or neighboring cities took any notice whatever of it. No doubt the slanderer's object was to get up an anti-Catholic excitement, and engender feelings of religious rancor throughout this peaceful community, but the attempt has been, and I hope always *will be here*, a failure. Had I been the subject of his attack I would gladly submit the case to a jury *entirely* Protestant in this county, fully convinced that their sense of honor, justice and truth, would inflict a penalty on the slanderer which would teach him a severe but salutary lesson, that if he wish to pursue his nefarious practice he must seek a location somewhere else than among the peaceful residents of Delaware County.

Faithfully yours,
A. HAVILAND.
Pastor of St. Michael's Church.

So much for the last ingredient in the Know-Nothing cauldron.

Will the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, the *Daily Times* and the other Journals which have given the slander the aid of their circulation, now make amends for being the means of spreading the falsehood, by giving the same publicity to the truth? We have little hopes, however, of the *Daily Times*, on account of its Know-Nothingism in disguise and its near relationship to the "first witch" of Albany. As to the *Express* and the other Know-Nothing papers which have thrown away the mask of decency and the semblance of shame, it would be preposterous to think that Truth in any form would be allowed to enter their columns—even by mistake.

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION.

NOTHING is easier than to distinguish between true and false religion, and yet we see entire communities closing their eyes and their hearts against the beauties and perfection of the one, and doing homage to the paint and tinsel which conceal the deformity of the other. They listen with greedy ears to the wordy self-laudations of the apostles of error who state themselves and their little sect to have *all* religion, to the utter exclusion of every other class of Christians, even those who, with them, denounce "the abominations of Popery," and the iniquity of "the man of sin." These people go to their conventicles Sabbath after Sabbath (they never call it Sunday), they swallow with more or less unction the discourse of the well-dressed gentleman whose particular "views" happen to meet their approbation; if he is fluent and insinuating he stirs them up, and they fancy they "get religion," and lo! go down to their respective houses justified, eat and drink well on the head of it, and when night comes go to sleep on it, hugging the dear delusion to their hearts, without ever thinking it necessary to do more than "believe" (the well-dressed gentleman aforesaid). And so they go on till death tears away the dread curtain which conceals the awful TRUTHS, and they find themselves empty handed in presence of a God who declared by his Apostle that "faith without works is dead." But alas! even faith they have not, for even as the tree is known by its fruit, so is faith known by its outward manifestations, and where these are not seen, faith is not. Take now, for instance, the favorite minister, whose preaching is unexceptionable, as his elegant manners, and faultless toilet are attractive (to the ladies). What is that man doing to save his own soul or the souls of his hearers? Is it by delivering a rhetorical oration once a week, in the name of religion, and minding his business in the name of his family all the week, that he is to do his share in cultivating the Lord's vineyard? We remember an instance which occurred to our own knowledge during the cholera of 1854, and which exactly illustrates what we are saying. A certain popular clergyman, belonging, we believe, to what is called the Free Church, was sent for to *console* a hearer of his who was dying of the prevailing epidemic. The messenger was told that the minister was not at home. The case, however, was urgent; the sick man, terrified at the approach of death, sent the same person back again to see whether "the spiritual consoler" had returned. No, he was not home yet. Did the servant know when he *would* be home? Oh, no! couldn't possibly say. The messenger went away disconsolate, fearing to return to his friend, and yet bound to let him know how matters stood. While in this state of mind he found himself close to the high wooden fence which screened the minister's yard from the vulgar gaze, and acting on some unknown impulse, he applied his eye to a slit in the boards, and what does he see that he starts so and opens his eyes so wide? Why, the reverend gentleman whose services were so urgently needed, so ardently desired at the bed of death. Yes—there he was—feeding his pigeons! Angry and disgusted the messenger went straight and told his friend who requested him to go at once for a priest. He did so, and the dying man was duly received into the Church and departed this life strengthened with her final sacraments. Another case that came under our knowledge at the same time was that of a Protestant who, deserted by his friends, was nursed and attended by two Sisters of Charity. Seeing himself at the point of death, he sent for his spiritual adviser who, unlike the other, came to the house; mounted the stairs, and actually reached the door of the sick-room. There, however, he took his stand. One of the nuns placed a chair beside the bed but the Rev. gentleman made no step towards it. "How do you find yourself?" he asked of the patient. "Are you afraid to come in?" was the answer. "Well! not exactly afraid, but then—I have a wife and family, you know, and it would not be right to expose myself unnecessarily. I will pray with you here." "You'll do no such thing," said the patient, "if you're afraid to come to the bed-side you may go about your business—I'll soon have them that is never afraid to do their duty." So he sent for a priest, and died in the communion of saints. Numberless instances of this kind might be adduced, but let these suffice to show the fruit of false religion.

Let us now turn to the other tree, that venerable tree whose grateful shade covers the earth, whose leaves distil charity, whose branches embrace frail man and support his tottering steps from the baptismal font to the house appointed for all living. Look over the vast extent of states and kingdoms wherein the Church has control. What myriads of charitable institutions she erects, asylums for the unfortunate, the helpless, the diseased. Behold the sleepless, the unceasing care with which she watches over her children, and the wondrous provisions of her boundless wisdom for all their spiritual wants. Her priests and her religious orders are everywhere—they are always to be had when duty calls them. Neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence, nor any of the evils that afflict humanity can deter them from performing their duty to their suffering fellow-creatures. In times of contagion, when cities and countries are stricken with fear, when the ties of nature are no longer binding, and there is no human hope left for the wretched victim of disease, abandoned by every living soul, then it is that the beauty of *religion* is seen and its divine odor exhales from the pale, fragile-looking nun, as she moves about the sick-bed in the exercise of her heavenly mission of charity. And the priests and the bishops who succeed each other in sublime attendance on the victims of the pestilence—when one is stricken down another takes his place, nor shrink from the loathsome hovels of the diseased poor, because their brethern in the ministry have caught contagion there and died—martyrs of charity.

These remarks have been suggested by a recent occurrence in Montreal. In that Catholic city, for the first time in twenty years, two unhappy criminals were recently condemned to death for an atrocious murder. From the moment of their sentence till that of their execution, the good nuns who have charge of the jail were assiduous in their attendance on these unhappy persons, one of whom was a female. For many days the convicts, especially the female, could not be brought to repentance, but the chaplain and other priests visited them so often, and exhorted them so earnestly and so tenderly to prepare for the final transit, that at length they both yielded, and became sincere and even fervent penitents. The entire night preceding their execution was spent by the Bishop of Montreal in the cell of the male prisoner, while two of the nuns watched with the female. For an hour before the execution, the bells of the Catholic Churches tolled incessantly, and when the last dread moment arrived, the Bishop himself was offering up the Holy Sacrifice on

behalf of the poor penitents who were expiating their crime on the gallows. Several clergymen accompanied the prisoners to the scaffold, and so also did some of the Sisters of Charity, all of them reciting the *Miserere* as they walked in solemn procession through the jail yard. Of the fifteen or twenty thousand persons who witnessed the execution, many, of course, were Protestants, but all were equally affected by the tender sympathy of the priests and nuns for the unhappy convicts, the solemn grandeur with which even that dismal scene was invested by religion, and the ceaseless care taken to strengthen and support the sufferers through the terrors of those last dread moments. Even when the drop was about to fall, the voice of the priest was heard encouraging the prisoners, and requesting all the Catholics who were present to pray for them, while two of the the nuns, turning their backs on the fatal spot, knelt in prayer as near as they could with safety. It was admitted by all who witnessed it that nothing could possibly be more impressive than the whole scene, or more honorable to religion. And well it might be said when we compare this scene with similar ones in Protestant countries where executions are too often scenes of ribaldry and blasphemy, and where the wretched culprit dies like a dog, unwept, uncared for, perhaps impenitent and unbelieving.

How is it, then, with these things staring them in the face that so many can remain obdurately hardened against the truth, deaf to the voice of reason and religion, (like the Jews of old when Our Saviour walked amongst them doing good to all,) and blindly prejudiced against that Church whose works point her out as the tree whose fruit is salvation—the tree of life blooming from age to age amid the wastes of this nether world.

EDITORIAL CONSISTENCY.

In an article on the "British Outrages and the Press," published lately in our columns, we noticed some peculiarities in American journalism, developed by the late events in the Gulf. Among those we pointed out the fact that we had British party organs in our city. The *Herald* laid all the onus of the existing difficulties on Lord Palmerston who, according to it, has ever been anxious to pick a quarrel with this country; it expressed the greatest confidence in Lord Derby's ministry, and had no doubt that when the conduct of the British naval officers was made known to him, it would be speedily apologized and compensated for. The New York *Times*, on the contrary, showed that the present Premier was the delinquent in the case and foresaw the early adjustment of the outrage question in the then expected downfall of the Derby ministry and the return of Lord Palmerston to power.

The *Herald* has at least the merit, so far, of sticking to its colors. But if anything in the columns of the *Times* could surprise us we would have been astonished at seeing the following therein:

> Reviewing the subject (the Search question) from this pleasant epoch in its history, it is but just to remember that the enforcement of this exploded right has been less the settled policy of the British Government *than the casual result of Lord Palmerston's idiosyncrasies.* Our earliest complaints date with his active participation in the Melbourne administration of 1839–1841; *and the only authoritative assertion of the right, in all its obnoxious excess, came at the same period from the same intemperate statesman!* . . . . . .
>
> It (the right of search) remained, however, inoperative until, during the resumption of office by Lord Palmerston, occasion seemed to demand increased vigilance in the restraint of the Slave-trade, *and with his accustomed audacity, the Premier revived and re-asserted the claim to search in all its length and breadth.* Hence the whole batch of recent outrages, which, upon the retirement of Lord Palmerston, the administration of Lord Derby have handsomely disavowed, and have now placed beyond the danger of recurrence. *Let the perished right therefore be remembered as the Palmerston claim to the right of search, and not the claim of Great Britain.* We might as safely attribute any, the most marked of the ex-Minister's peculiarities, to the English Government, as this exceptional result of one of them.

Is the non-success of Mr. Cardwell's motion the reason of the *Times* reversing its garment? Consistency thou art a Koh-i-Noor! but thou abidest not in the building which replaces the Old Brick Church. The "Chief" of the *Times* should insist upon his collaborator's reading that paper.

THE NEW ORLEANS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Our respected cotemporary, the N. O. *Catholic Standard* considers our article on the late self-styled Vigilance Committee of New Orleans "severe," though he allows at the same time that our views are "Catholic and just." He considers, nevertheless, that we have mistaken the real character and extent of the outrages which led to the organization of that body. Our remarks applied more to the organization of Vigilance Committees as a principle than to the particular body which assumed that title in the Crescent City. Our reference to that particular organization was based on the newspaper reports and telegraphic despatches received up to the hour the article was written. We stated as much in the body of the article.

It would be natural to suppose that the editor of our New Orleans cotemporary should be better acquainted than we with the city politics of the metropolis of the South. We would naturally bow before his local knowledge if he showed us any proof more than assertion—however polite—that our estimate of the "real character and extent of the outrages" which led to the organization of the Committee, was a mistaken one. With regard to those outrages we said:

> We know, however, that the Know-Nothing party have been at the head of the municipal government of New Orleans for some years past—that their rule has been signalized by the perpetration of the most heinous crimes—that they have suffered assassins to ply their knives with impunity, and in some cases pushed their audacity so far as to openly sympathize with the criminals.

The *Standard* endeavors to enlighten us through the medium of a New York cotemporary whom it considers *au fait* with regard to matters in the Crescent City. This "Daniel" brought to judgment says:

> Misrule and violence have been the order of the day in New Orleans for several years—ever since the Know-Nothings gained the control.

We certainly cannot find anything more than we knew and wrote, in this. We doubt if our readers can. But it seems our esteemed N. O. cotemporary does.

We expressed the distrust we felt in the independence of a movement headed by one of the ex-fillibusters who have made New Orleans their abiding place. We think the distrust was justified, and the *Standard*, we doubt not, thinks so too, for it does not make the slightest allusion to the disciple of Quitman. Neither does the New York authority which it calls in to convince us.

The *Standard* continues to quote the "Sir Oracle" approving his censure of those who are too cowardly or too genteel to go to the polls and register their votes:

> If the people of New Orleans were tired of Know-Nothing rowdyism in their city government, they had the plain road before them of organizing and enrolling in every neighborhood to protect each other, and to watch and man the polls on election day. But if the peaceable majority in New Orleans or anywhere else, are either too nice, or too tame, or too pious, to rough it a little at an election—the results of which are to put either honest men or knaves into places of power—why, we cannot bring ourselves to think that it makes much matter how such an election goes.

We wrote the following, and our paper containing it was published and mailed twenty-four hours before our cotemporary appeared:

> Besides we have the means of righting ourselves by the ballot-box, which, and not the bowie-knife, is our legitimate weapon. If we are too morally cowardly, or too much taken up in speculating and money-making to avail ourselves of the former, and place honest, respectable and enlightened men in power, our best resource is to employ a stern and fearless Dictator to take care of the government, that we may be enabled to devote ourselves in peace to stock speculation, lottery policies, gift enterprises and such like ennobling pursuits.

With regard to the performances of the Vigilance Committee on the day of election we subsequently said:

> Ostensibly organized for the purpose, among others, of protecting voters at the polls on the day of election, it succeeded most wonderfully—in preventing its own adherents from casting their votes. Under its efficient protection, the major portion of the city electors were enabled—to remain at home.

The *Standard* itself corroborates us. It says:

> The demonstration of the Vigilants PREVENTED THE ELECTION of Major Beauregard.

But, it continues:

> It also prevented much bloodshed at the polls, and its influence is still felt, and felt *more potently than the public are aware*, in the continued preservation of peace and order.

If the public in New Orleans are not aware of the potent influence of the late Vigilance Committee it is not wonderful that New Yorkers should ignore it.

We thank the *Standard* for its complimentary remarks on our views with regard to Vigilance Committees in general, but as to our appreciation of the New Orleans organization in particular, we see nothing in the remarks of our Southern cotemporary which would induce us to modify our views—on the contrary, its observations are almost unequivocal confirmation of what we wrote. And as to the "Daniel" of New York, he has proved to be no "Daniel" at all.

THE RUTLAND CONVENTION.

There are people in this country whose desire for notoriety is so great that they will employ—to obtain the object of their ambition every means—from putting on the wide-brimmed hat and eccentric exterior of a "Unitary Household" and "Freelove" reporter, to the utterance of the most fearful blasphemy. Beings having the semblance of woman, who are bitten with this mania, will, with more than masculine boldness, advance doctrines which—disgusting even in type to the most abandoned man—become still more so when uttered by those who wear that feminine dress with which are associated ideas of modesty and purity.

A mob of such unhappy spirits met on the 25th of June in the quiet little town of Rutland in Vermont, and succeeded in indulging in an amount of blasphemy, uncleanliness, and absurdity hitherto unprecedented—even in our favored land where free interpretation has blossomed forth into such luxuriant absurdities. The first article of the "Platform" adopted by these madmen and madwomen will show what they are:

> 1. *Resolved*, That the authority of each individual soul is absolute and final, in deciding all questions *as to what is true or false in principle, and right or wrong in practice.* Therefore, the individual, the Church, or the State, that attempts to control the opinions *or the practice* of any man or woman, by authority of power outside of his or her own soul, is guilty of a flagrant wrong.

This it will be seen annihilates crime at one blow, and any man can kill his neighbor, rob him of his treasure or of his honor, and be amenable to no authority spiritual or temporal. Verily in this land of Tract Societies and Revivals, the seeds sown by Luther are bringing forth glorious fruits! The other resolutions for the most part are unfit to appear in these columns, and we think the daily papers did but poor service to morality by placing the foul effusions of these people before the community.

The honest people of Rutland were highly incensed at the fact that their pretty and tranquil village was chosen as the scene of these orgies. It is not to be wondered at; and certainly if ever a Vigilance Committee were justified, it would be on that occasion. It would not be surprising if the Rutlanders had organized such a committee to prevent these shameless men and unsexed women from polluting the healthy air of the Vermont village by their mephitic doctrines.

PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE.

Under this head we gave in our paper of the 26th the particulars of the persecution, in Protestant Sweden, of a number of pious women who refused to abandon the faith which their convictions led them to embrace. We expressed a desire to know what the sympathizers with the Madiai family would say to the barbarity of their co-believers in Sweden in driving forth into exile five helpless women and their little children. We also wished to learn what opinion that eminent advocate of freedom of conscience—the N. Y. *Express*—entertained of these proceedings. The former and the latter are dumb. Such cases of real oppression are out of the line of the Madiai sympathizers, and the *Express*, when knocked on the head with such very hard facts, thinks silence the best policy. The *Express* is, for once, correct.

We received Mr. McGee's admirable speech on the School Question, in the Canadian Parliament, too late for insertion in the present number. The celebration of the National holiday on Monday, shortened our available time.

Removal of President Monroe's Remains.—This ceremony took place on the 2nd inst., and the cortege, though not in extent what it was expected to be, was appropriately solemn and imposing. The remains of the ex-President had been lying since 1831 in the Second street Cemetery, almost side by side with those of Thomas Addis Emmett. The coffin, after lying during the night of Friday in the City Hall, was borne on board the Steamer *Jamestown* for transportation to Richmond, in his native State, Virginia.

The Galway Steamer.—The *Indian Empire* which left Galway on the 19th of last month reached Halifax on the 1st instant. She broke one of her pistons shortly after leaving Galway and had to make the rest of the voyage with one engine only. She also experienced a very heavy gale and met no less than twelve icebergs near Cape Race. Considering all the mishaps she met with the passage is not a bad one. It clearly shows what could be done by a first class steamer.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N. Y.

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, will take place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The exercises, which promise to be of an unusually interesting character, will begin on the arrival of the 11.30 train from Twenty-sixth street, N. Y.

TO COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, &C.

We respectfully call the attention of Educational Institutions to our Catalogue of Books for Premiums. We have Gerald Griffin's Works (nine volumes now ready), Brownson's Essays, Fabiola, Blakes and Flanagans, Religion in Society, Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Life of St. Bernard, Life of the Blessed Virgin, Life of Christ, &c., &c., in various styles of binding. A liberal discount to Colleges and Religious Institutions.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,
164 William street, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Travelling Agents.

Mr. Michael Falvey is now travelling through the State of Ohio. He has a good stock of Catholic Books, Beads, &c., for sale. He is fully authorized to receive subscriptions for the New York Tablet.

Mr. John Graham will call on our Subscribers in Columbus, Cincinnati, Xenia, and intervening towns, during the month of July. We hope they will be ready to pay all arrearages.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. James Doyle, will visit Worcester, Grafton, Westboro, Hopkinton, Milford and Marlboro, this and following weeks. He has bills for all indebted to us.

Mr. Robert Wilkinson is now canvassing in Philadelphia for the Tablet. He will serve it regularly every week at Subscribers' residences. Mr. Wilkinson is fully authorized to act as Agent, receive subscriptions, &c., for the New York Tablet. We cheerfully recommend him to the Catholics of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mr. Charles O'Neill, now travelling through the Eastern States, is fully authorized to canvass and collect for the New York Tablet.

Mr. Daniel Finn is authorized to canvass and collect for the New York Tablet in the State of Michigan.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, is now collecting and canvassing for the Tablet in Western New York. He has bills for all indebted to us.

The New York Tablet and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York Tablet and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

Now Ready—First Volume of the New York Tablet, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857–8. Price $2 50.

Literature.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST FOUR POPES AND OF ROME IN THEIR TIMES. By His Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN. Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE, 23 Franklin street. 1858.

Many causes conspire to make this book a most remarkable publication. The subjects of which it treats—the illustrious personages of whom it gives a striking portraiture, whose characters it paints in their lightest and most exquisite shades with such truthful delicacy—its importance in a historical point of view as the basis on which future historians of the times of Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and of the Eternal City during their Pontificates, must found their historical monuments—the elevated position which the eminent writer fills and adorns—his qualification for such a work by the exceptional facilities he enjoyed—the stamp of authority given to it by the appearance of his name on the title page—the startling beauty of the style—the great vividness of description—all combine to give to the "Recollections" an altogether special interest. They will be read—and have been already read—with avidity both by Catholics and non-Catholics. To the former they will be both a source of information and delight—in the minds of such of the latter as are capable of being freed from prejudice, it will dissipate many an error.

We have been tempted to give some extracts from the work, but the delay which would be caused in our typographical arrangements in consequence of our having but a single copy of the work, has obliged us to forego them.

The work is very neatly produced, the paper good, and the type large.

We have just received *Brownson's Quarterly Review* for the current quarter. We have only time at present to cast our eyes over the Table of Contents, where we find an article under the suggestive head of "Revivals and Retreats," another on Mr. Maguire's book, "Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions," lately published by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, and the "Conversations of our Club." We shall have the pleasure of recurring to the *Quarterly* in a coming number.

We have received the Newburg *Catholic Library Magazine* for July. It contains, amongst other articles one on "State and Separate Schools," "A Visit to West Point," and "National Holidays," a sensible, well written article. This is the first number of this periodical received here for the last year. We had thought it was dead, but we are glad to see it in good health and spirits, and working on in the good cause for which we are all employing our humble efforts.

Mr. Judd, the editor and proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, has commenced the publication of a German edition of his excellent work. We have often made use of articles from the columns of the *Agriculturist* in our "Hints to Farmers," and we cheerfully recommend Mr. Judd's publication to our readers. Its price is only $1 per year.

The Messrs. Sadlier have in press a NEW ARITHMETIC designed for the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, by P. Ulic Burke, M.D.E.

The Sadliers are also preparing for publication: YOUTH'S SPIRITUAL COMPANION; a Manual of Piety, compiled for students, translated and adapted for the use of the youth of America.

The Messrs. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, announce a new work by Father Faber, entitled ETHEL'S BOOK; or, *Tales of the Angels.* It is designed as a Story Book for Children.

MCSHERRY'S "WILLITOFT."—The very interesting narrative, entitled "Willitoft; or, the Days of James I," by James McSherry, Esq., of this city, has recently been translated into German, and published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where it is received with high appreciation. Mr. McSherry is the author of a History of Maryland, a valuable contribution to our State and national literature, and which may possibly find acceptance at a future day with other nations and in other languages.

We find the above paragraph in the Baltimore *Sun*. Mr. McSherry is the author of other contributions to our literature besides those commended in the above paragraph. We of Frederick are jealous of the honor which attaches to the birthplace of the author of "Willitoft," and the "History of Maryland," and, therefore, call the attention of our intelligent and generally accurate contemporary to the fact, that Mr. McSherry is a native of Frederick County, and a resident of Frederick City, and not of Baltimore.—*Republican Citizen.*

Dublin Besieged by Malachy II., A. D. 980.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier.

The Danish citizens of Dublin had hardly time to count their recent losses, to which was now added the death of their king, when a rumor reached the city that Malachy, now king of Ireland, was marching against it at the head of a powerful army. All was terror and dismay within the walls, save where here and there an Irish bondsman or bondswoman, detained in "durance vile," in some Danish household, put up a fervent prayer for Malachy's success, and endeavored to suppress the joyful emotion excited by the hope of deliverance, lest their enemies might see and punish it. As for the Danes, though stunned and bewildered by the disastrous occurrences of the last few months, the news of Malachy's approach was more than sufficient to rouse them to action, and they at once set about their preparations for the siege with all their wonted energy. Glunaru, another son of Awley, had been made king, and entered with the fiery ardor of youth upon the duties of his new office. A strong garrison was placed in the fortress,* commanding the whole city, and the different towers along the walls were filled with chosen men.

It so happened that Donnel, king of Leinster, together with some of the northern princes, were at that time detained as hostages in Dublin, and these were immediately removed to the fortress for greater security. Everything, in short, was done that could be done to strengthen the already strong city, and keep out the intrusive Irish.

At length up to the walls came Malachy, caracolling on his wild charger,† and by his side Eocha, king of Ulster, whom he had induced to join him against the Danes. Their united forces formed a goodly army of as stout soldiers as ever leaguered city. They were already elated with success, for they had traversed the rich country of Fingal, then a Danish settlement, and their march was a continued conquest. Soldiers with the spoils of the wealthy foreigners, they now pitched their tents before their chief stronghold, animated with the same enthusiasm that filled the fervent heart of Malachy.

The siege at length commenced and was carried on with great spirit by the Irish, the Danes within defending their city with equal bravery. Eocha and his Ulstermen did good service to the national cause during that memorable siege, and Malachy fought with the courage of a lion, refreshing himself ever and anon with the inspiring strains of his chief poet, Erard McCoisse, who always accompanied him to battles. The king of Ulster was somewhat amused at this and could not help asking the monarch why he spent his time at such a juncture listening to the songs of his bard.

"What is that to you, Eocha," said the king sharply, but not angrily, for Malachy was seldom moved to anger, "do you find me backward in the fight—am I ever wanting where I ought to be?"

"Not so, Malachy," replied the Ulster King, "but I think it looks somewhat foolish to sit gossiping with McCoisse in the very face of the enemy,"

"But how be if I fight all the better for hearing him tell of the deeds of my fathers," asked the light-hearted Malachy, "what have you to say to that?"

"Nothing," replied Eocha, seeing that he gained no ground with Malachy, "you know your own business best. I ask your pardon for what I have said."

"Hooh, pardon!" said the good-natured monarch, "you have neither said nor done me wrong. But you must come next time and hear McCoisse, then you will know why I fight the better for his *sheanachus.*"

"You must excuse me till after the siege," said Eocha with a smile, "I could not have patience to listen to old stories while every hour brings the death of some brave companion. Holy saints! they are making a sally from the gates!—come, Malachy!—bring up your Meath men—try to take them in the rear."

"Hurry on," cried the king, now thoroughly aroused from his apparent apathy, "I am with you Leath-Con," raising his stentorian voice, "now or never—capture the Danish swine, and you, men of Meath, be ready to rush in after them if they retreat into the city. Up, men of Ireland!—now or never!—on for the sake of Christ and our loved Eire."

The Danes within the city finding that the siege had now continued three days and three nights—a long siege for that age—and that the continuous attack of the besiegers was already beginning to tell on some of their walls, resolved to try their fortune in the open field, and therefore issued in strength from the gates which were left open for their retreat, but guarded by the best troops remaining in the garrison. The step was a most disastrous one for them, for Eocha with his gallant Ulstermen attacked them on one side, while Malachy and the stout Bregians met them on the other. The contest, though fierce and bloody, lasted not long, for the Danes, in the overwhelming excitement of the fray, incautiously advanced a little way from their position, whereupon, on a signal from Malachy, a portion of the Irish army got behind them and effectually cut off their retreat. Some of the Danes, discovering their error, quickly turned in that direction, but all too late. The Irish were already attacking the troops in charge of the gate, and they could effect no diversion, surrounded as they were on all sides. A scene of wild confusion followed, and though the Danes fought like lions, and sold their lives as dearly as they could, yet the Irish succeeded in forcing their way into the city, and slaughtered a vast number of the inhabitants who refused to submit.

They had still to reduce the fortress, whence a harassing shower of stones and darts was constantly kept up on the victorious assailants. This, too, was, however, effected, and the generous Malachy had the satisfaction of leading forth the king of Leinster, as Eocha did the Hy-Niall princes from their place of captivity, in the heart of the fortress. The city was given up to pillage, and Malachy, before he quitted Dublin, wrested from the Danish king an agreement that all the Irish held in bondage by the foreigners in the district of Fingal should be forthwith permitted to return to their homes, and that the race of Nial, inhabiting the country from the Shannon to the sea, should be thenceforward exempt from all tribute and exaction on the part of the Danes, and should be free to go and come without molestation. The spoils being then duly divided, Malachy gave a large proportion of his own individual share to McCoisse, saying to Eocha, as he did so:

"I think this good man deserves more than I do. I know not whether his songs or my sword did most to help you. My people love the songs of Erard, and, like me, they fight the better for hearing him."

Eocha assented with a smile, observing if such was the usual effect of McCoisse's music, he, too, must be more careful in future not to leave his Ollam at home when he went to battle. This pleased the monarch not a little, for with him the love of poetry and music—then invariably united—amounted almost to passion, and his chief bard was, in fact, the most influential person in his court or kingdom. This was well known to the acute king of Ulster who took occasion, therefrom, to propitiate Malachy at their parting by a graceful and delicate compliment to the skill of his favorite.

This siege and reduction of Dublin was made memorable by the liberation of the Irish captives as already told, an event highly extolled by the ancient annalists, by whom this captivity was styled the Babylonian captivity of Ireland. From this we may well imagine the acclamation with which Malachy's achievement was hailed all over Ireland, and the enthusiasm with which he was everywhere greeted.

— In our next, MALACHY AGAIN BESIEGES DUBLIN AND EXACTS TRIBUTE FROM THE DANES, A. D. 989.

* This Danish fortress occupied the same elevated site on which Dublin Castle now stands.

† Malachy II. prided himself on being the most accomplished equestrian of his time.

THE LITTLE GRAY CLOAK.

There's a little gray cloak that goes trotting about—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!
There's a something beneath it, I have not a doubt—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!
In sunshine or rain, in pleasure or pain,
Wherever I go or whatever I do,
Like a sprite of the air, 'tis now here and now there—
I see it before me—that little gray cloak.

Oh, I fear that my heart is not strong as my eyes!—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!
That my heart is betraying itself by its sighs—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!
For all through the day a vision of gray
Is over my heart, and is over my eyes;
For my eyes I can't swear—for my heart, I declare,
'Tis under the folds of that little gray cloak.

I have faithfully sworn—to the oath I will own—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!—
That the little gray cloak shan't go trotting alone—
Heigh ho, the little gray cloak!
I'll step by its side, and I'll take for my guide
Whatever may be in its mysteries hid;
I shall fear not the storm—it will keep us both warm—
For broad are the folds of that little gray cloak.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

Spring gave me a friend, and a true, true love,
And the summer went carolling by,
And the autumn browned, and the winter frowned,
And I sat me down to sigh.
My friend was false for the sake of gold,
Ere the farmer stacked his rye,
And my true love changed with the fickle west wind.
Ere winter dulled the sky,
But the bees are humming—a new Spring's coming,
And none the worse am I.

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

OUR PROVERBS.

VI.

YOUTH MUST PASS*

SHORT AND SWEET.

Against the Maxims of Libertines.

I. Certainly youth must pass. But the question is to know *how it must pass.* I say, it must pass *well.* Your proverb appears to say—at least it is commonly so understood—that youth must have *amusement;*—God knows what that means!—moreover, that people could not, if they would, do otherwise, drawn away, as they are, by the force of passion;—that it is time enough to be wise when they reach maturity, &c., &c., &c.

Tell me, my good friends, what would you think of an apprentice who should say: "Youth must pass. I shall have time enough for working when I am old. Now that I am in the springtime of my life, I will gather roses, amuse myself, and do nothing?"

You would say: "Why that apprentice is a fool. If he does not labor to learn his trade, how is he to exercise it in days to come? The years of apprenticeship are the most important of life; on them often depends the whole subsequent career. It is then we sow what we are afterwards to reap. It is the good habits contracted during that noviciate that, fructifying in after years, form the honest and steady workman."

Well! my dear friends, what is a young man but an apprentice-man? And do you think that by passing the fair season of his youth in pleasure, or to speak more clearly, in forgetfulness of all his duties, in debauchery, in impiety, that apprentice will become *a man*, that is to say a good husband, a useful citizen, a worthy father? Is it not absurd to suppose it?

You know well that your life is a continual combat, a daily struggle against our evil instincts. You know that true men, those who fulfil their mission here below, who do good to their fellow-creatures, who live honored and die lamented by all, are precisely those in whom the instincts of flesh and blood are controlled by a strong soul; men who know how to immolate themselves to their duty, to sacrifice themselves for the good of their fellow-beings, to die for their country, to consecrate their lives by numberless acts of devotion and self-denial, which are so much the more meritorious in that they are hidden from men and known to God alone. You know all that, and yet to form such men, you will have your sons commence by being the voluntary slaves of those passions which they will afterwards have to subdue. A strange mode, to be sure, of forming victorious soldiers, to encourage them to yield without a struggle, and surrender their arms to the enemy?

Tell me not that those young men who spend their boyhood in idle amusement, often become excellent fathers of families. It is clear that they would be much better, if they were early formed to those masculine virtues which are no less conducive to the welfare of society than to the salvation of the Christian. It is plain that they are deficient in many ways; and that supposing them truly restored to good dispositions, it must be to them an endless cause of remorse that they have so profaned their early years.

Oh! my friends, I am very far from saying that it is not difficult to spend our youth well! God keep me from throwing the first stone at the poor young people who turn aside from that toilsome way! But, in Heaven's name, do not you, parents, seek to justify these backslidings; do not furnish those thoughtless children with a doctrine which may lull them to a fatal sleep. How deplorable a scandal it is to see Christian mothers encouraging the disorders of their sons, and helping them to silence the voice of conscience. It is quite enough to do ill, without trying to persuade ourselves that we have a right to do it.

Yes, my dear friends, *youth must have its fling;* it is a stormy sea; pray to God that your children may cross it with safety, or, if the

* The popular English form of this proverb is: "Youth must have its fling."

vessel which bears them is to be wrecked, that their faith may, at least, remain to them, and with it a secure plank of safety.

II. Shall we now say something on that fatal maxim so common amongst libertines: *Short and Sweet?* Alas! its first word contains a fearful truth, viz., that, finding their punishment in this life, the shameful passions, *intemperance, debauchery, gaming*, full often cut short the existence of those who are addicted to them. Yes, the libertine's life is *short*. Is it *sweet?* Would that I could enable you to read one of those consciences, as we see, through certain glass hives, the labor of bees. What a hideous mixture of remorse, cowardice, insatiable desires and frightful emptiness would you there perceive! How you would shrink with horror from the sight of that anticipated hell! Oh no, my good friends, *there is no rest for the wicked.*

How would happiness dwell in those depraved souls who do evil with the coolest deliberation; —who seem to have made an odious compact with the demon, selling him their eternal hopes for some years of material felicity?

But why thus invoke foreign testimony? Has not each one of us our moments of forgetfulness as regards God? Have we not all, more or less, sought happiness elsewhere than in Him, who is its only inexhaustible source? Have we not all found these wonderings terminate in disappointment and interior trouble? Have we not especially felt this disquietude when we forgot the dignity of our nature so far as to seek happiness in the enjoyments of the brute? We all know that the libertine's life may be short, but assuredly is not *sweet*. And even as it is said: "Seek first the kingdom of God, and all the rest shall be added thereto;" so may we also say: "Seek the kingdom of the Devil; that is to say, walk on by the way of guilt and sin to eternal perdition; and the rest, viz., temporal ruin, and the despair of an evil conscience, shall be added thereto."

Do you know the life to which the words *short and sweet* may be justly applied? It is that of the Christian who dies young, after a firm and steady career of virtue? Consult your own memories, my good friends; remember the young priest who had recently left the calm seclusion of the College, when he went to receive the crown of martyrdom under foreign skies;—that young wife who, ripe in virtue, though still in the spring of her life, was called home to heaven, leaving behind her the perfume of her angelic qualities. Would you wish, dear friends, that your children might die such deaths after leading such lives? Well! purifying the profane language of the impious, fear not to set down as *short and sweet* the life of those who die innocent, or repentant, in the Lord.

EXAMINATION IN ROCHESTER ACADEMY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

On Monday evening, June 21st, I had the pleasure of being present at an examination of the pupils of the Rochester Academy. This institution is open only about a year, and already the pupils number over 500. The spacious hall where the examination was conducted was densely crowded by numerous visitors, and the parents of the pupils who were highly pleased at witnessing the proficiency of their young people.

The Academy is conducted by the Christian Brothers, which, I think, will at once account for its success. To speak in terms of praise of the system of education adopted by the Brothers is, by this time, unnecessary; it is so universally admired, that a branch of the Brotherhood is to be found in every Catholic community, able to support a school.

While according to the Brothers due merit, I should not forget to mention that to the present zealous and indefatigable pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Michael O'Brien, the Catholics of Rochester are indebted for having founded and advanced to its present gratifying position this excellent institution. And if I may judge by their expression of pleasure and joy on that night and since, at having an institution where their children can receive an education, untainted by the atmosphere of godless schools, they fully appreciate the labors of the pastor of St. Patrick's and founder of the Rochester Academy.

VIATOR.

Martin Koszta, the Hungarian refugee, rescued from the Austrian authorities in 1853, by Commander Ingraham, of the U. S. Navy, died recently in indigent circumstances, on a sugar plantation near the city of Guatemala.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX.

To all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries of the Places in Communication with the Apostolic See.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—The goodness and charity of Our Most Dearly Beloved Redeemer, Jesus Christ, only Son of God, towards mankind, has been so great, that you know, Venerable Brethren, having taken human nature, He desired not only to suffer for our salvation the most frightful torments and the horrible death of the Cross, but still more, reascending to Heaven at the right hand of the Father, to dwell, meanwhile, with us in the August Sacrament of His Body and of His Blood, and, in the excess of His love, to make it our food and our nourishment, for the purpose of being also our sustenance and our strength by the presence of His divinity, the most assured safeguard of spiritual life. And not content with this signal and altogther Divine proof of charity, adding benefits to benefits, and spreading over us the richness of His love, He has wished to give us the full certainty that those whom He has loved He loved to the end. It is on that account, declaring Himself the Eternal Priest according to the order of Melchisedech, He has instituted in perpetuity His Priesthood in the Catholic Church, and decreed that the Sacrifice which He offered once by the effusion of His Precious Blood on the altar of the Cross, to redeem the entire human race, to deliver it from the yoke of sin and from the slavery of the Devil, and to pacify all things in the heavens and on the earth, shall be permanent unto the consummation of ages; ordaining that this Sacrifice, in which there is no change except in the manner of offering it, shall be made and offered each day by the ministry of the Priests, in order to sow among men the fruits, sovereignly, salutary, and sovereignly fruitful, of His passion. Thus, in the unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass, accomplished by the noble ministry of the Priests, is offered this same Victim, the source of life, who has reconciled us to God the Father, and who having all virtue to merit, to appease, to obtain, and to satisfy, "repairs in us the ruins of death by the mystery of the only Son. Arisen from the dead, the Only Son dies no more, and death shall no more have any power over him. He lives by Himself an immortal and incorruptible life, and it is he who is immolated for us in this mystery of the Sacred Oblation"(1). Such is the pure oblation that no unworthiness, no perversity in those who offer it, can ever sully, and which, by the mouth of Malachy, the Lord has predicted "that to the glory of His name become great among the nations, it shall be offered in its purity in every place from the rising to the setting of the sun."(2). This oblation of an unspeakable fecundity embraces the present and the future life. By it, giving us the grace and gift of penance, God, who is appeased, remits even the most enormous crimes and sins, and, although grievously offended by our prevaricatione, He passes from anger to mercy, from a just severity to clemency; by it are equally remitted the temporal penalties due for the expiation of our faults; by it are relieved the souls of those who are dead, in union with Christ, without having been fully purified; by it also we receive those temporal goods which are not an obstacle to the goods of a superior order; by it is rendered to the Saints, and, above all, to the Immaculate Most Holy Mary Mother of God, the greatest honor and worship that she can receive. It is, therefore, that, conformably to the traditions of the Apostles, we offer the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass "for the common peace of the Churches, for the good order of the world, for emperors, for warriors, for those who are united to us, for those who labor under sickness, for those who are oppressed with grief, for those in general who are in want, and for the dead detained in Purgatory, believing that the greatest succor which those souls can receive is that which is here given them when we pray for them at the moment that the holy and formidable Victim is immolated before us"(3). There is nothing, then, greater, more holy, more Divine, than the unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass, by which the same Body, the same Blood, the same Jesus Christ, Our God and Lord, is offered and immolated on the altar, for the salvation of all, by the Priests, and it is for that reason that the Holy Mother Church, which is in possession of this treasure, so great, of her Divine Spouse, has never ceased to employ all her care, all her zeal, all her vigilance, in order that this grand mystery may be accomplished by the Priests with the greatest interior purity of the heart, and in order that it might be celebrated with all the becoming appurtenances of worship, according to the rules laid down by the Ritual and the sacred ceremonies, in order that the grandeur and the majesty of the mystery itself may shine in the exterior appearance, and that thus the Faithful may be excited to the contemplation of the Divine things contained and hidden in so venerable a sacrifice. It is with the same ardor and the same solicitude that this pious Mother, addressing herself to those faithful children, never ceases to bring to their minds, to exhort them, to inflame their zeal, to bring them frequently to this Divine Sacrifice with all the piety, all the respect, and all the devotion which it deserves—ordaining that all are absolutely held to assist at it on feast days of obligation, attending to it with a religious attention of eyes and of heart, in order that they may be happily enabled to obtain, by the virtue of the mercy of God, the abundance of all gifts.

Now, it is in favor of mankind that every Pontiff taken from among men is constituted in those things that appertain to God, in order to offer for their sins gifts and sacrifices. It is, then, your wisdom knows well, Venerable Brethren, the duty of Pastors to apply the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the people of whom they have the charge. According to the doctrine of the Council of Trent this obligation involves a Divine precept. This council teaches in effect, in terms the most profound and the most grave, "that by the Divine precept it is commanded to all those to whom the care of souls is confided, to know their flock, and to offer the Sacrifice for them"(4). You also know the Encyclical Letter, dated the 19th of August, 1744, of our predecessor Bennet XIV. of happy memory, in which, speaking at full length and wisely of this obligation, explaining more in detail, and confirming the sense of the Fathers of Trent, in order to erase all doubts, and do away with all controversies, he declares plainly and openly, and enacts that the Parish Priests (parochos,) and all others having the cure of souls, ought to offer the Sacrifice of the Mass for those who are confided to them every Sunday, and on every feast of obligation. He adds that this obligation extends for the days in which he himself, diminishing the nnmber of feasts of obligation in certain dioceses, had given permission for servile work, still maintaining for them the obligation of assisting on those days at the Holy Sacrifice(5). By the returns on the state and the situation of your dioceses, which, with a care worthy of all praise, and well has it filled Our heart with satisfaction, you addressed Us, Venerable Brethren, Us and the Apostolic See, how you discharged the duty of your charge, We see with great joy the Pastors of souls scrupulously fulfilling the obligation of which we have just spoken, and not neglecting to celebrate the Sacrifice of the Mass for the people confided to them, on Sunday and on the other days which continue to be days of obligation. But We also know that in a certain number of localities this duty has ceased to be fulfilled by Parish Priests on days which ought to be observed as feasts of obligation, according to the constitution of Our predecessor, Urban VIII., of happy memory(6), and for which the Apostolic See, submitting to the various demands of the first Pastors, and taking into considerations the reasons and the motives which they have explained, has not only permitted, in reducing the number of feasts of obligation, that the people may attend to servile work, but it has granted to them that they may be dispensed with from hearing the Holy Mass. Since these indulgences emanating from the Holy See were published, the Parish Priests of different countries believe themselves also relieved from the obligation of offering the Holy Sacrifice for their parishioners on the days of the suppressed feasts, and have ceased completely to fulfil this duty. Thence there has been established in those countries, among the Parish Priests, the practice of not celebrating at all, on the above named days, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the people, and this custom has not wanted apologists and defenders. Full of an extreme solicitude for the entire spiritual flock which the Lord himself has confided to Us, and livelily afflicted at the loss of the great spiritual advantages which result from this omission to the Faithful of those countries, We have resolved to regulate a matter of such great importance, We remembering above all that the Apostolic See has always taught that the Parish Priests ought to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice for their parishioners, even on the days of suppressed feasts. Although, in fact, the Roman Pontiffs, Our predecessors, having regard to the pressing solicitations of the first Pastors, to the different and numerous wants of the faithful people, and to the grave motives resulting from the interests of the times and of the places, had judged it right to reduce the number of the feasts of obligation, and consented, at the same time, that the people might freely attend on those days to servile works without being obliged to assist at the Holy Sacrifice; nevertheless, these same Pontiffs, Our predecessors, in granting these indulgences, have desired that the law should be fully and faithfully observed which enacts that there should be nothing of innovation in the churches in all that appertains to the regular order and rite of the Divine offices, and that all should be continued to be done absolutely as before, from the time the constitution of Urban VIII., of which We have spoken, was still in vigor, and which prescribed that the feasts should be observed as of obligation. From thence the Parish Priests could easily comprehend that they were never, by any means, freed from the obligation of offering on those days, for the people, the Sacrifice of the Mass, which is the most important part of Divine worship, and they ought, above all, to observe that the Pontifical Rescripts should be understood altogether in the sense which they offer themselves, and that they must be interpreted in the strictest sense. Let Us add that the Holy See, consulted in many particular cases on the duties of Pastors, has never omitted to reply, by the different congregations, whether it be that of the Council, whether it be that of the Propaganda, whether it be that of the Holy Rites, and also by the Sacred Penitentiary; and ever and always has it declared that the Parish Priests continue under the obligation of saying Mass for the parishioners, even on the days which have ceased to be counted among the number of feasts of obligation. After having weighed and examined these things with maturity, and after having taken the counsel of many of Our Venerable Brothers, the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who compose the congregation charged with causing to be respected and with interpreting the decrees of the Council of Trent, We have judged it right, Venerable Brethren, to write you this Encyclical Letter, in order to trace out for your guidance a sure rule, and to fix for you a law which must be observed with care and vigilance by all Parish Priests. It is, therefore, that We declare by these presents, We enact and decree that all Parish Priests, and also all others who have a charge of souls, should offer and apply the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the people who are confided to them, not only on all the Sundays and other days which obligation obliges them to preserve, but also on the days which the Holy See has consented to retrench from the number of feasts of obligation, and which have been transferred, as all those who have charge of souls should be aware, since the time of the constitution of Urban VIII. was fully in vigor, before the feast days of obligation were diminished in number and transferred. We only except one case—that in which the Divine Office shall have been transferred with the solemnity to the day of Sunday; then the one only Mass shall be applied for the people by the Parish Priest, provided that the Mass, which is the principal part of the Divine Office, ought to be deemed transferred with the office itself. Wishing also in the love by which Our paternal heart is animated with a view to the tranquillity of the Pastors who, ceding to the custom that was introduced, have omitted to apply their Mass for the people on the days indicated, and in virtue of Our Apostolic authority, We fully absolve those Parish Priests from all anterior omissions; and as, among those who have charge of souls, there are those who have obtained from the Holy See, a particular indulgence for reduction, We agree that they should continue to enjoy the benefit of the indulgence, on the conditions which are herein expressed, and as long as they fill the office of Parish Priests in the parishes which they administer and govern at present. In giving these decisions and in using this indulgence, We have every reason to hope, Venerable Brethren, that the Parish Priests, animated more than ever with zeal and charity, will hasten to satisfy with as much care as piety, the obligation of applying the Mass for the people, and that they will seriously reflect on the abundance of the spiritual graces at first, then on the multitude of the gifts which the application of the Divine and Unbloody Sacrifice causes to flow so largely on the people confided to their care. But We are not unaware that particular cases may be presented which, on account of facts and circumstances, there is reason to grant to Parish Priests a dispensation of this obligation. We wish that you should know that it is to Our Congregation of Council alone that all should repair to obtain these kinds of indulgences. We do not except any but the persons who depend on Our Congregation of the Propaganda, on which We have conferred the same powers in this regard.

We entertain no doubt at all, Venerable Brethern, that in the solicitude of your Episcopal zeal you will hasten to cause it to be known without delay to all and to each of the Parish Priests of your dioceses, that by Our present Letters, and in virtue of Our supreme authority, We confirm and declare anew, We wish, command, and ordain, touching the obligation in which they are to apply the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for those who are confided to them. We are equally persuaded that you will carry the greatest amount of watchfulness to those who have the charge of souls to acquit themselves with care of this part of their duty, and that they will observe with exactness what We have regulated and laid down by these Letters. We desire also that a copy of these Letters shall be preserved in perpetuity in the archives of your Episcopal courts. And as you very well know, Venerable Brothers, that the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is a great source of enlightenment for the Faithful, never cease to call attention to, and to exhort the Parish Priests, principally the preachers of the Divine Word, and all those who are charged with instructing the Christian people, that they have to expound and explain to the Faithful, with all the care and zeal possible, the necessity, the greatness, and efficacy, the end and the fruits of this Holy and Adorable Sacrifice; that they may impress and excite the Faithful to assist at it frequently, they shall be able with faith, religion, and becoming piety, in order that they may call down on themselves the Divine mercy and all the good things of which they stand in need. Do not cease to make use of all the means in your power in order that the Priests of your dioceses should distinguish themselves by this integrity and gravity of manners, by this innocent and this perpetual holiness of life which becomes well those who alone have the power of consecrating the Divine Host, and of celebrating the holy and dreadful Sacrifice. Desire them frequently to call the attention of, and to impress on, all those who are congregated in the sacred Priesthood, in order that, thinking seriously on the Ministry which they have received in the Lord, they may be faithful to it, and that having always present, in spirit, the heavenly power and the dignity with which they are clothed, they may shine by the brightness of all the virtue—that thus, by the merit of holy doctrine, they may devote themselves entirely to the service of worship, to Divine things and the salvation of souls, offering themselves as a living and holy host to the Lord, and that carrying always in their body the mortification of Jesus, they may worthily offer to God, with pure hearts and hands, the Host of salvation for their own salvation, and for that of the entire world. In fine, nothing is more agreeable to Us, Venerable Brothers, than to take advantage of this occasion to express to you and to renew towards you the testimony of the lively affection which We bear towards you in the Lord, and also to encourage you to continue with still greater ardor to fulfil with courage all the duties of your Pastoral charge, and to watch with still greater zeal over the salvation and preservation of your own dear flocks. Be assured that We are always ready to take to our nearest heart of hearts all that we shall judge to be proper to contribute to your utility, and to that of your dioceses. In the meanwhile receive, as the pledge of all the gifts of Heaven, and in testimony of Our lively affection towards you, the Apostolic Benediction which We give from the bottom of Our hearts to you, Venerable Brothers, to all the Clergy, and to the faithful laity confided to your care.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 3rd day of May, MDCCCLVIII., the twelfth year of Our Pontificate.

(1) St. Gregory the Great—*Dialogues*, liv., 4, ch. 58.
(2) Malach. ch. 1.
(3) St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Catholic mystagg. 5 de Sacra Lit. ch. 23.
(4) Council of Trent, Sess. 23, cap. 1.—de ref.

(5) Bennet XIV.—Encyclical Letter. *Cum Semper Oblates*, 19th August, 1744.
(6) Constitut. of Urban VIII. *Universa per orbem* decides of September, 1342.

FILLIBUSTERING.—A decree issued by the Senate of the State of Salvador, Central America, announces in the preamble that the fillibusters are preparing two expeditions—one in Mobile and the other in California—against Central America, which threatens in a positive manner its independence and nationality. The preample goes on to say, very sensibly, that the weakness and distracted condition of the Central American States invite such outrages, and that until they unite under one confederation and form a strong defensive array they can expect no peace or safety. This has long been palpable to all the rest of the world, and at length it seems to have crept into the heads of politicians more immediately interested. General efforts are in progress now in Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras, to form a national union; but Guatemala, the most populous, flourishing, and powerful of all the States, has hitherto been opposed to it, in consequence of the despotic sway exercised there by Carrera, whose influence would sink in case of a union.—*Philadelphia American.*

END OF A SILLY MARRIAGE.—On the 15th of April, says the Buffalo *Commercial*, we detailed the circumstances of a hasty marriage at the Genesee House, in this city, in which a bold widower "met, wooed, and won" a Dulcinea in the short space of an afternoon, and the departure of the couple for the country residence of the rich but uncultivated bridegroom. Such matches are not made in Heaven! Last week the young and disappointed bride pretended to make a visit some distance from her home, but carefully packed up her effects and left her husband forever, having gone West with a relative. Here is a lesson for ambitious damsels, who fancy that wealth is better than "love in a cottage," and we trust that it will not be lost.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Neapolitan difficulty.—The Search question.—Property Qualification Bill.—India Bill.—Divorce clause for Ireland.—A Scotch tax.—Spain and the Slave trade.—The Galway steamer.—Belfast.

London, June 18th, 1858.

The Neapolitan difficulty is at an end. The King of Naples, in consequence of the mediation of Austria, has consented to give three thousand pounds indemnity to the "martyrs" Park and Watt, and placed the *Caglia ri* and her crew at the disposal of her Majesty's Government. The King did not want to receive the Sardinian note and has thus had the satisfaction of slighting the Count de Cavour and his government. A demand was to have been made simultaneously by the Sardinian Government, but by some means or other—probably in deference to the King of Naple's determination not to concede anything to Sardinia—the note of this latter power had not been forwarded several days after the English demand had been received. M. de Cavour was ignored in the transaction, and when he was informed that the King of Naples had ordered the vessel and crew to be placed at the disposal of the English Government, he instructed his minister at Naples not to present the note at all. The Sardinian Minister, here, silently pockets the slight put upon his government, and declares himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. He makes a virtue of necessity, and it is the best thing he could possibly do.

All excitement with regard to the difficulty with the United States seems to have passed away. The British government are prepared to acknowledge as a general rule that vessels bearing the American flag cannot be visited by British cruisers, except that there be strong suspicions that the ensign is used to hide nefarious practices. I do not think the government will go farther than this, notwithstanding the pressure of the *Times*, which, as the organ of the pounds-shillings-and-penceocracy, contends that even slavers and others who may desire to avail themselves of the American Ensign should be respected and allowed to turn their cargo of misery into cash. The government will require some arrangement on the part of the authorities at Washington, by which the odious slave traffic may be prevented from being carried on with entire impunity.

The Tory Ministry is doing much—or rather letting much be done—in the way of reform. Earl Grey's motion, however, to introduce into the Property Qualification bill a clause rendering members liable to arrest for debt was negatived on Friday without a division. On Monday the bill was read a third time by their Lordships and passed, in spite of Lord Denman's amendment that it should be read that day six months. Several "old fogies" protested against the measure and warned the government that they were going full sail into the troubled waters of Democracy, and if they did not "heave to" would soon find themselves tossed about by the waves of Socialism, Fourierism, &c. Notwithstanding the warnings of these masculine Cassandras the bill is passed and the country is not yet in any very great danger.

We have at last done with the Indian resolutions which have been so long shaken preparatory to being taken in the form of a bill. The resolution that in order to assist the Minister of State for India in the discharge of his duties, it was expedient that a Council be appointed of not more than fifteen members, came up on Friday before the Commons in committee. Lord John Russell moved that the salary of each Councillor should not be less than £1,500 per annum, and the number of Councillors, twelve. A division on the question of the number gave a majority of 67 for the government, deciding that the maximum number should be fifteen and the minimum, twelve. The 5th resolution, which is to the effect that with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected, was proposed by Lord Stanley on Monday. Lord John Russell moved an amendment that the members of the Council be appointed by the Queen. Sir James Graham was also of opinion that the principal offices should be in the gift of the Crown. The amendment was defeated by a majority of 65. Last night Lord Stanley brought up the next resolution, that the members of the nominated portion of the Council should be selected by her Majesty, subject to the qualifications required. A very long debate followed the remarks of the noble Lord. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bright announced that when the bill came up for a second reading he would make some comments on the government of India at home and abroad. The Chairman reported the resolutions, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on them. The bill was then brought up by Lord Stanley, and the cheering on the part of the government's supporters, and the large faction that hate Palmerston for his family leanings, was great and prolonged. The great battle, however, has not been fought; it will take place over the India Bill No. 2.

It was suggested on Monday last that persons in Ireland desiring to obtain divorce should come to the Court in England, as the Lord Chancellor could not advise the government to introduce a measure for Ireland at present, but Lord Campbell objected and thought a separate measure should be introduced for Ireland. Yesterday Lord Redesdale proposed the amendment of clause 5, of the Mormon Bill, by the insertion of the words "and Ireland." The Earl of Wicklow declared that the people of Ireland would not avail themselves of that bill. The amendment, however, was agreed to.

A resolution "that in the opinion of this House an Under-Secretary of State for Scotland should be appointed to perform the political duties at present attached to the office of Lord Advocate," after some remarks from the latter functionary, was modified into a proposition that the Under-Secretary for Scotland should be attached to the Home-office to perform some part of the duties at present discharged by the Lord Advocate. On a division the proposition was thrown out by a majority of 127. Petitions were presented from Edinburgh against the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Bill. This tax is just as odious in the sight of Scotch dissenters as the Ministers' Money in Ireland. This tax was originally established for the support of six ministers, and so it was continued down to 1809, when measures were adopted to procure it for the magistrates or ministers of Edinburgh. It amounts to six per cent. and is laid solely upon the owners of tenements. The amount levied annually by means of this tax amounts to £10,667, of which the sum paid by members of the Established Church amounts to £2,286, leaving the balance to be paid by dissenters. The bill was ultimately lost by a majority of *one*.

On presenting a petition from St. Mary, Jamaica, praying that Spain might be compelled to carry out the provisions of the treaty for which she had been largely compensated, the Bishop of Oxford was very severe on Spain and traced her action with regard to the Slave trade from the treaty of 1814 up to the present time. Lord Malmesbury said there were great difficulties in the way of compelling Spain to observe the treaty, in the first place hostilities should be commenced. His Lordship stated, however, that Government was giving the matter serious consideration.

The accident to the steamer *Indian Empire* gave rise to a strong suspicion of foul play. Here as well as in Galway the suspicion obtains. The two pilots of the steamer have been arrested for having wilfully run her upon the rock in the Bay of Galway. An investigation has taken place before magistrates, and after an examination of the officers of the steamer, the prisoners were sent to trial at next assizes. Their names are Burbidge and Wallace—names which sound suspiciously "Saxon." I have read the report of the examination and my belief is that those worthies are not guiltless. They are less to blame, however, than those who resort to such means to prevent that competition which according to the old saying is the life of trade.

Order reigns in Belfast; the only traces of the late disorders are seen in the number of policemen who still parade the streets nightly.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Armaments.—The Costa Rican Appeal.—Napoleon's Tomb.—Persecution of Catholics in Cochin-China.—Belgrade.—Proudhon.—Political punishment.—The New Secretary of State.—Russia.—Good work of soldiers.—Mazzini again.—The Prince of Wales.—The "Regina Cœli."

Paris, 17th June, 1858.

The fright into which the English people and most of our continental neighbors have been thrown by the articles in the London Press on the alleged armaments in this country, has induced the official journal to come out a second time, and by contradicting them, allay, at least, the trepidation of our allies and neighbors. These statements of the English papers first saw the light about three months ago, and the *Moniteur* then contradicted them, but the London journals having lately revived these allegations for some purpose of their own, the organ of the Imperial Government has again denied them, and states that the number of the land and sea forces, as established a year ago for the budget of the present year, has not been increased.

The Appeal of the two South American Republics, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for the protection of France, England, and Sardinia, against the filibusters, whose prey they fear to become, is being published in our city and provincial papers, and is the occasion of severe comments not very complimentary to your government.

The *Moniteur* announces the purchase of the House in Saint Helena, where the first Napoleon ended his career, and the tomb where his ashes repose.

A letter from Monseigneur Miche, Bishop of Dunsara, addressed to his brother, the Cure of Fraize, in the Diocese of St. Die, gives most afflicting details of the persecution which the Christians of Cochin-China are suffering. The blood of martyrs is daily shed. The opportunity of teaching a lesson to the persecutors is afforded by the presence of a French squadron in the Chinese waters. A demonstration by this force which could be made without increased expenses would, no doubt, have an excellent effect on the barbarous murderers of Catholics. Native as well as European priests are subjected to their bigoted cruelty. Mandarins have been appointed in each province for the purpose of compelling apostacy on the part of the native Christians. Our squadron off China could do nothing better than visit Cochin-China for the protection of the Christians; it would give the sailors something to do.

We have telegraphic news from Belgrade confirming the report that the English Consul there had been attacked and seriously wounded by two Turkish soldiers. The despatch states that on the 13th the Consul's house was again attacked but the assailants were repulsed by the Servians who were on guard. The Turkish population of Servia is in the highest state of excitement.

Proudhon has appealed from the decision of the Court which sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The appeal will, it is said, be sustained by M. Cremieux of '48 notoriety.

A man named Legendre, found guilty of troubling the public peace and bringing into hate and contempt the government of the Emperor, has been sentenced to thirteen months, imprisonment and a hundred francs fine. This man who is 67 years of age, was arrested last March on his arrival from England. Having been searched two letters to well known Reds and two copies of Felix Pyat's pamphlet were found concealed in his neckherchief.

By an Imperial decree of the 14th dated from the Palace of Fountainebleau, M. Delangle, a Senator, and First President of the Imperial Court of Paris, has been appointed Secretary of State to the department of the Interior, in room of General Espinasse, whose resignation has been accepted. The General has been appointed Senator. This change is favorably looked upon.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* of the 2nd June announces that the Czar ordered the Russian Court to wear mourning for twelve days for the death of the Duchess of Orleans. The Duchess was a cousin (by alliance) of the Emperor Alexander II. Prince Frederick Louis, the Duchess' father, married the Princess Helena Paulowna, daughter of Paul I.

Our Emperor has just issued orders, according to a journal, which all countries who have large standing armies would do well to imitate. The soldiers of the infantry of the line will have to help farmers in districts where labor is scarce. This alternating the ploughshare and the sword is not a bad move, but it will be regarded with great disfavor by the soldiery.

The London correspondent of the *Armonia* writes to that Journal that Mazzini has opened a subscription in aid of European freedom. The funds are to be placed in Mazzini's hands and he will employ them in the way he thinks best calculated to serve the "cause." Blank forms of bonds have been already printed. Many Englishmen give Mazzini their sympathies, but it remains to be seen if they will be as ready to confide to his fatherly care their dearly sovereigns.

There is a report believed among the English residents here that the voyage of the Prince of Wales in Ireland was a compulsory one, and undertaken in compliance with the orders of his royal mother. A Maid of Honor is said to have been the cause of the Prince's Hibernian exile.

M. de Pene is slowly improving. He was brought to Paris yesterday. His recovery is now looked upon as certain, but his state requires the utmost care. No prosecutions will grow out of the affair.

The English papers have been denouncing the system of negro apprenticeship adopted by the French government for the purpose of supplying the demand for labor in the Colonies. They have all been full of accounts of the revolt of the negroes on board the *Regina Cœli*. The owner of this vessel has written a letter to the papers here denying the English statement and stating that the "apprentices" were shipped of their own free will, that there were no instruments of repression on board other than those used on all vessels for the punishment of mutineers. The cause of the mutiny was, states the writer, a mere trifle: the refusal of the cook to roast a banana for one of the negroes. As the affair has assumed considerable importance, however, the owner of the *Regina Cœli* thinks it wise on account of the commercial interests of the operation as well as international relations, to refrain from a more explicit statement until our government shall have received the official documents that the Commander-in-Chief of the West African Station will forward as soon as possible.

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MISS BELVIDERE'S DILEMMA.

Miss Seraphina Belvidere,
The loveliest belle of Union Square,
From childhood nursed a ruling passion,
Which was, *to be the pink of Fashion!*
When beauty graced *salon* or ball,
Whose beauty far eclipsed them all?
Whose head sat stateliest on her shoulders?
Whose look woke love in all beholders?
Whose hand was sought by millionaires?
Miss Seraphina Belvidere's.

And if a classic Grecian face,
A form divine, and matchless grace,
Accomplishments that France and Rome,
Perfected, to delight her home,
Wit, sparkling as the purest gem.
And mind to grace a diadem,
Are palliations for her passion,
All those were her's—and this was Fashion:
And if all mortal maids have theirs,
Why not excuse Miss Belvidere's.

But on the thirty-first of May,
The eve before her natal day,
Why wore her brow a cloud of sadness?
Why glowed her eye with more than madness?
Why almost ceased her respiration?
Why slighted she all consolation,
Of smelling-salts and rich preserves?
Like lightning-rods why played her nerves?
Her plight was piteous to behold,
But truth is truth and must be told.

Dinae Devoe, one of her waiters,
Had just brought in her satin gaiters,
Fresh from the house of Bell & Harris,
Who import fancy work from Paris,
And they were out and out misfits,
And hence escaped the lady's wits.
To such a belle, at such a season,
It sufficed to dethrone her reason!
Had she been flat and Saxon-footed,
They were the very things that suited,
But hers were of the Celtic mould,—
The cause and the effect are told!

The Restorative.

A card announced Miss Angevine,—
The dearest friend of Seraphine,—
Who when she heard of all her trouble,
Laughed and pronounced the thing a bubble;
Said she, "Dear Seraph, I assure you,
In half an hour from this I'll cure you."
She took her pencil and she wrote,
Upon her card, this hasty note:

Sir:—Please let your man accompany the bearer, and bring with him a pair of *Satin Gaiters*, similar to those which I got yesterday (but one size smaller). Your compliance will oblige,

Louisa Gertrude Angevine,
Union Square.

Robt. McCafferty, Esq., 230 Bowery,
corner Prince street.

In less than half an hour after,
The ladies were all mirth and laughter;
Miss Seraph's malady departed,
And she was light and happy hearted.
She visited the store next day,
And took another pair away;
She since has sent ten ladies more,
Who patronize McCafferty's store.
And all have asked for such a pair,
As those that cured Miss Belvidere.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Ashes—The market is steady for both kinds; the demand is fair; sales of 40 bbls. at $6.

STOCK OF ASHES JULY 3, 1858.

	Pots, bbls.	Pearls, bbls.
First sort	514	421
Second sort	104	156
Third sort	68	13
Condemned	27	—
Total	713	590
Total Pots and Pearls	1,303	

Cotton—The market is steady and a moderate demand prevails.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Ten.
Ordinary	10⅝	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12¼
Middling fair	13	13	13⅛	13¼

Coffee—Very little is doing; the sales are 870 bags Rio, balance of the Horace's cargo, at 10⅛c; 200 bags do. at 10¼@10½c.; 200 bags Java at 15c.; 150 mats do. at 17c.; and 200 bags Leguayra on private terms.

Fruits—Very little is doing. In Dried Fruits there is a very small business at a further decline; sales of 15,000 lb State Apples at 5c.

Fish—Dry Cod have been in better request at slightly reduced rates; sales of 3,000 qtls St. George's at $3@$3 12½. Mackerel are also a little more inquired for; sales of 200 bbls. New No. 3 at $6 50@6 75, and 100 do. Old No. 1 Mass. at $11 25. Herring are dull and nominal.

Hides—The market is steady with fair prices. The transactions are 200 Orinoco, 22c.; 1,100 Porto Cabello at 20c., 6 mos.; 894 do. at 20c., 8 mos.; 500 Buenos Ayres at 24½c., less 8½ per cent.; 500 Texas at 18c., less 3 per cent; 1,250 Texas, and 20 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms.

Hay—The demand is steady for shipping, and prices are firm; sales of 6,000 bales at 45@50c. ℔ 100 lb.

Iron—The demand for all kinds continues limited, and prices are without important change. Scotch Pig sells slowly at $23 50@$24, 6 mos.

Leather—There is a good demand at full prices. The movement for the week is as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	48,300	7,300
Sales	51,400	6,900
Stock	89,500	20,300

Sugars—The trade, Refiners and speculators have been in market, and prices have advanced ⅛c. with large sales, to wit.: 1,480 hhds. Cuba at 6@7⅛c.; 450 do. at 6½@7c., and 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾@7¼c. The quotations of R. L. & A. Stoart's refined sugars are as follows: Loaf, 10¼c.; Crushed, 10¼c.; Circle A, 10¼c.; Ground, 9¾c., showing an improvement of ⅛c. on the rates of last week.

Tobacco—There is very little doing; prices are unchanged; sales of 35 hhds. old Kentucky at 3½@3¾c.; 44 cases Seedleaf at 10½c., and 97 bales Havana at 35@37½c.

Tallow—The market is steady but quiet; the arrivals are moderate, but the stock is ample; sales of 10,000 lb., in lots, at 9½c. Rough Fat is steady at 6½c., cash.

Whiskey—Sales of 200 to 300 bbls. were made at 22½c.

Wool—The new clip, of which about 200,000 pounds have already arrived, is not yet fairly in shape for sale. About 25,000 lbs. ungraded have been taken at 34@38c. round, for good Jersey and Duchess County flocks. The market is nearly bare of California. The last sales of fine, 10,000 lbs., were at 20@30c. Foreign wools are yet totally neglected. It is hoped that the trade in general will be improved during the current month.

Kitty Tyrrell.

Words by CHARLES JEFFERYS. Music by C. W. GLOVER.

ANDANTE NON TROPPO.

p *f*

You're looking as fresh as the morn, dar-ling, You're

dim. *pp*

looking as bright as the day;— But while on your charms I'm di - lating, You're stealing my poor heart away: But

keep it and welcome, mavourneen, Its loss I'm not go-ing to mourn; Yet one heart's enough for a bod - y, So

A piacere

pray give me yours in re - turn. Ma - vourneen, ma - vourneen, O! pray give me yours in re - turn.

Cres.

dim. *mf*

I've built me a neat little cot, darling,
I've pigs and potatoes in store;
I've twenty good pounds in the bank, love,
And may be a pound or two more:
Its all very well to have riches,
But I'm such a covetous elf,
I can't help still sighing for something,
And, darling, that something's yourself,
Mavourneen, mavourneen,
That something, you know is yourself.

You're smiling, and that's a good sign, darling,
Say "yes" and you'll never repent;
Or if you would rather be silent,
Your silence I'll take for consent,
That good natured dimple's a tell tale,
Now all that I have is your own
This week you may be Kitty Tyrrell,
Next week you'll be Mistress Malone,
Mavournen, mavourneen,
You'll be my own Mistress Malone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

Trustees:

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FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 Warren street.
JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery
TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 8 Liberty st.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey street.

William Watson,	John Milhu,
John Nicholson,	Edward W Tiers,
Andrew Carrigan,	Charles M'Connolly,
James Kerrigan,	James Kay,
Hugh Kelly,	Daniel Devlin,
Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
James Olwell,	Edward Mayor.
John P. Nesmith,	

PETER CREGAN, Accountant
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forward, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, HUGH KELLY, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary
PETER CREGAR, Recording Secretary.

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Printing of fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

☞ Call and examine specimens and prices.

mar6 tf

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M. T. COZANS, President.
W. TEARS, Secretary. ag6 tf

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THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

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Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

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nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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WISCONSIN.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Illinois, and six from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies the most healthy and picturesque site in the West.

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1858.

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my15 3m pfzn P. O'NEILL, St. Joseph's.

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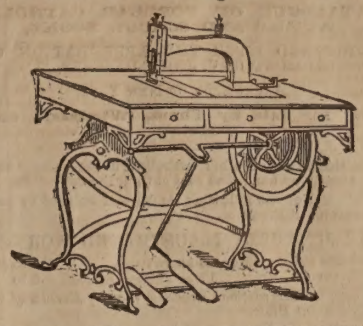

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